February 6, 1766. NUMB. 1937.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

BOSTON, January 20.

Saturday laſt a Committee of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives waited upon his Excellency the Governor with the following Meſſage, in Anſwer to his Excellency's Speech at the Cloſe of the laſt Seſſion of the General Court, the 8th of November, 1765.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

AS you was pleaſed to cloſe the laſt Seſſion of the General Aſſembly with a Speech to both Houſes, there was no Time for the Houſe of Repreſentatives then to take it under their Conſideration: Thinking it, however, our Duty to give all Attention to what your Excellency is pleaſed at any Time to ſay to us, we have made it the firſt Buſineſs of this Seſſion carefully to peruſe it, and ſhould have been glad if we could have paſſed it over in Silence.

The Houſe, Sir, has no Diſpoſition to diſpute your Excellency's Right to deliver your Speech to the Aſſembly at what Time you think proper; yet if at any Time you are pleaſed to expreſs yourſelf in Terms which bear hard upon ourſelves, or our Conſtituents, we cannot help obſerving to your Excellency, that it appears to us to be an undue Exerciſe of the Prerogative, to lay us under the Neceſſity either of Silence, or of being thought out of Season in making a Reply.

Our Anſwer to your former Speech might have been "conceived in Terms different from what you have been uſed to," and yet be unexceptionable.---We are very ſorry your Excellency is pleaſed to charge it with "unfair Arguments, and groundleſs Inſinuations, to miſrepreſent you," without pointing out the Juſtice of the Charge.---You tell us, that in order to juſtify our Conſtruction of your Words, as being deſigned to caſt an Odium on the Province, we have "wreſted them to a Meaning which it is not eaſy to conceive how they could bear."----To vindicate ourſelves, we need only to recite your own Words: Your Excellency aſked the Houſe, "whether the late Proceedings (meaning the Violences which had been committed in the Town of Boſton, to which you particularly referred) were conſiſtent with the humble, dutiful and loyal Repreſentations to his Majeſty, and the Parliament, which they had propoſed?"---If your Excellency did not intend to have it underſtood, that the whole Province had abetted thoſe violent Proceedings, we are utterly at a Loſs to apprehend the Pertinence of the Queſtion.---The Houſe, however, would not ſtill have inſiſted upon this, had not your Excellency expreſſed as much in your laſt Speech, before the Prorogation, wherein you ſay, "that the diſordered State of the Province" (meaning, as the Houſe apprehend, thoſe violent Proceedings) "had affected its very Councils," and alledge this as the Cauſe or Occaſion of the unuſual Terms in which they had addreſſed you.---And indeed, what other Meaning can we put upon what your Excellency further ſays in the ſame Speech, that "the Houſe had been prevailed upon to give a Sanction to an injurious Treatment of you?" From all which, this Houſe cannot think it would be putting a forced Conſtruction upon your Words, to conclude, that it is your Excellency's Opinion that the whole Body of the People had juſtified the Violences committed by a few Perſons in the Town of Boſton, tho' publickly deteſted by its Inhabitants---that they were upon the very Borders of Rebellion---that their Repreſentatives had adopted their Spirit, and had been prevailed upon by your Enemies out of Doors, to give a Sanction to an injurious Treatment of you.---The Houſe expreſſed their Concern, that your Excellency ſhould entertain ſuch an Opinion of a People, whom you have heretofore been pleaſed to characterize as the moſt loyal of his Majeſty's American Provinces,---and they are very ſorry that you ſhould think you have Reaſon to uſe ſuch Severity of Language towards themſelves; eſpecially after they had aſſured you, that their Judgment of Men, particularly of thoſe in high Stations, and conſequently of your Excellency, was always founded on their own Experience and Obſervation.----Your Excellency's Manner of Expreſſion, in another Part of your Speech, fully ſhews, that you have in ſome Meaſure altered, or at leaſt ſuſpended, your good Opinion of the People of this Province, in Point of their Loyalty; in ſpeaking of which, you make uſe of the Time paſt, and future, without mentioning the preſent; "No one, you tell us, has been louder in proclaiming the Loyalty of this Province than you yourſelf have----you have boaſted of it-----you have prided yourſelf in it---and then you add, that you truſt the Time will come when you ſhall do ſo again."-----Your preſent Sentiments of them you hide in Silence, for which a Reaſon ſeems to be implied, in the Hopes you expreſs, "that an Eſtimate of this People will not be formed from a Review of the preſent Times." Of the preſent Times, may it pleaſe your Excellency, impartial Hiſtory will record, that the People of this Continent, after giving the ſtrongeſt Teſtimonies of Loyalty to his Majeſty, particularly by making their utmoſt Exertions in defending his Territories, and enlarging his Dominion, in this Part of the World; upon a Motion made in this Houſe, gave an equal Teſtimony of their Love of Liberty, and Regard to thoſe Principles, which are the Baſis of his Majeſty's Government, by a glorious Stand even againſt an Act of Parliament; becauſe they plainly ſaw, that their eſſential unalienable Right of Repreſentation, and of Trials by Juries, the very Foundation of the Britiſh Conſtitution, was infringed, and even annihilated by it: But that they had Knowledge and Virtue enough to regulate their Oppoſition to it by the Law, and ſteadily to perſevere in ſuch Steps as the Conſtitution has preſcribed to obtain its Repeal; that is by humble, dutiful and loyal Repreſentations to his Majeſty and the Parliament----And we take this Occaſion to acquaint your Excellency, and all the World, that the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province have in general been expreſly inſtructed, by their Conſtituents, to "endeavour to obtain a Repeal, by all Means conſiſtent with their Loyalty to their Sovereign, and a due Veneration to the Parliament of Great-Britain." An Eſtimate formed from this View, can never be to the Diſadvantage of the preſent Times.

Your Excellency ſays, that theſe Times have been made more difficult than they need to have been, which is alſo the Opinion of this Houſe----Thoſe who have made them ſo, have Reaſon to regret the Injury they have done to a ſincere and honeſt People. ----We are glad however to find, that the Difficulty of the Times is in a great Meaſure removed; and we truſt the Province will be ſoon reſtored to its former Tranquility. Your Excellency is pleaſed to add "Reputation." The Cuſtom-Houſes are now open, and the People are permitted to do their own Buſineſs---The Courts of Juſtice muſt be open---open immediately; and the Law, the great Rule of Right in every County in the Province, executed---The ſtopping the Courſe of Juſtice is a Grievance which this Houſe muſt enquire into----Juſtice muſt be fully adminiſtred through the Province, by which the ſhocking Effects which your Excellency apprehended, from the People's Non-Compliance with the Stamp-Act, will be prevented---Nothing now remains but to ſupport the King's executive Authority in this Province, for which there is ſufficient Proviſion in the Laws; and patiently to wait, in Hopes that the humble, dutiful and loyal Application, jointly made by the People of the Continent, for the Repeal of the Act, will be ſucceeded----And tho' your Excellency has told us, that you have never thought it proper to expreſs your Sentiments againſt the Act, we have Reaſon to expect that as it is "a Buſineſs in which you have had no Pretence to interpoſe," you have never taken any Steps to prevent its Repeal.

You are pleaſed to ſay, that "nothing is better underſtood at Home than your Attachment to this Province: That the public Offices where your Letters are filed are full of Proofs of it: And that there is not a Miniſter of State, whom you have the Honour of correſponding with, who does not know you are far from being unfriendly to the Province, or indifferent to its Intereſts."---- This Houſe by no Means would diſpute the Sincerity of your Excellency's Declarations: And we think we might from hence conclude, That though "you have happened to be the Governor of this Province, at a Time when the Parliament has thought proper to enact a Taxation of the Colonies," you did not promote this Tax; your Excellency indeed is not pleaſed ſo expreſly to declare this----Yet as you have the Honour of correſponding with Miniſters of State, we might have been at leaſt induced to believe, had not your Excellency ſaid that it could not with any Truth be pretended, that you had it in your Power by ſome Means to have prevented it: And it was upon the Preſumption of your great Intereſt in the Britiſh Court, that the Houſe took the Liberty of ſaying, that the Love and Concern you profeſs to have for the People of your Province, might have been powerful Motives to your Excellency to have expreſſed your Sentiments of the Act early enough to thoſe whoſe Influence brought it into Being----But your Excellency has fully ſatisfied us with Regard to this Matter, by intimating in your Speech, "that you never had an Opportunity to expreſs ſuch Sentiments:" That it was a Buſineſs belonging to a Department "with which you have not the Honour to correſpond," and in which you had no "Pretence to interpoſe." And that your Sentiments delivered to his Majeſty's Miniſters, "unaſked," upon an Affair which moſt nearly affected the Liberties of his Subjects under your Government, would be deemed an "Obtruſion." Upon all which the Houſe forbear to make any Remarks; and thank your Excellency for aſſuring us, that you have never neglected any Opportunity of ſerving the Province in thoſe Offices to which you have a Right to apply.

You are pleaſed to remind us of the frequent Inſtances in our Regiſters, of the Approbation of your Adminiſtration. Your Excellency will allow them to be Teſtimonies of the Juſtice of this People, and of their good Diſpoſition towards you.---We wiſh you were at Liberty to make public your Execution of that Commiſſion, which your Excellency mentions, wherein you were ſpecially requeſted by a former Houſe to be their Advocate for particular Purpoſes: For your Excellency may aſſure yourſelf, that this Houſe is at all Times ready to acknowledge with Gratitude, the Wiſdom and Fidelity of your Adminiſtration; as well as any kind Offices which you are pleaſed to do the Province in a more private Manner, whenever you ſhall make us ſenſible of them. We ſhall always think the Province happy in your real Friendſhip; and ſhould be very ſorry if you ſhould think it neceſſary for the future to be "cautious" in the Exerciſe of it.--- The Pains which your Excellency mentions, as having been taken to diſunite the General Court, have not been within our Obſervation; and you may rely upon it, that nothing on our Part will be wanting, to cultivate that Harmony, which is ever neceſſary, and eſpecially at this dangerous Conjuncture; while your Excellency ſhall "purſue ſuch Meaſures as ſhall be moſt conducive to the general Welfare of the Province."

Jan. 16. Yeſterday the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay met at the Court-Houſe in this Town.

This Morning His Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH to both HOUSES, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

YOU are met together at the uſual Time for opening the Winter Seſſion: I have no immediate Commands from His Majeſty to propoſe to you; nor any thing of myſelf to recommend, but the Diſpatch of the ordinary Buſineſs of the Seſſion with all proper Expedition.

Whenever the Time ſhall come when my Service can be made acceptable to you, it will not be wanting. At preſent I have only to deſire that, in framing ſuch Matters as muſt be ſent up to me for my Conſent, you will duly conſider the Nature of my Office, and the Obligations I am under not to diſpenſe with the Duties of it.

Council-Chamber, Jan. 16, 1766.

FRA. BERNARD.

Jan. 23. Tueſday laſt a Committee of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives waited on his Excellency the Governor, with the following Meſſage, in Anſwer to his Excellency's Speech at the Opening of the preſent Seſſion.

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

HAVING conſidered your Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion, the Houſe of Repreſentatives beg Leave to ſay, That they have the utmoſt Reaſon to confide in the paternal Care of our moſt gracious Sovereign, who ever makes the Happineſs of all his Subjects, the great Rule of his Government.---That, as it is their indiſpenſible Duty, ſo it is their fixed Determination, in every Part of their Conduct, to make the Honour of His Majeſty, and the Welfare of His Subjects of this Province, the grand Objects of their Attention.---That while they perſevere in ſuch Steps as have a manifeſt Tendency to promote theſe moſt valuable Purpoſes, they cannot poſſibly counteract the Nature and Deſign of your Office, nor interfere with your Obligations not to diſpenſe with the Duties of it: And that they have therefore juſt Reaſon to expect your Countenance and Conſent, when it ſhall be neceſſary.

We thank you, Sir, for the kind Aſſurance you are pleaſed to give us, "That whenever the Time ſhall come when your Service can be acceptable to us, it ſhall not be wanting;" and we only add, That ſince His Majeſty was pleaſed to honour you with the Government of this His Province, we have never known the Time when your Excellency's Service would not have been very acceptable to us."

At a legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, at Faneuil-Hall, on Wedneſday, the 18th of December 1765, and continued by Adjournments to January 16, 1766; the following Votes paſſed, viz.

WHEREAS the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for this County, together with the Court of Probate, is now open, and Buſineſs going on as uſual,---VOTED UNANIMOUSLY, That the Repreſentatives of the Town be, and hereby are, inſtructed to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours in the General Aſſembly at the preſent Seſſion, that Meaſures may be taken that Juſtice be alſo duly adminiſtred in all the Counties throughout the Province; and that Enquiry may be made into the Reaſons why the Courſe of Juſtice in the Province has been in any Meaſure obſtructed.

It is further VOTED UNANIMOUSLY, That their Repreſentatives be alſo inſtructed to uſe their Influence in the General Court, that proper Enquiry may be made into the Behaviour of any Perſon or Perſons who, by their Miſconduct, have either contributed towards the Difficulties we labour under reſpecting the Stamp-Act, or have baſely neglected to uſe their Upright and beſt Endeavours to relieve us from thoſe Difficulties."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of great Credit in London, to a Friend in this Town, dated November 9, 1765.

"We have now the Pleaſure to acquaint you, our new Miniſtry have laid a Plan for retrieving you from the Oppreſſion the old Miniſtry laid you under, which has rendered them odious to the People here; and a few Months will quite change the Face of Affairs, for they are reſolved not only to take off the Stamp-Duty, and Duty on Melaſſes, but to give you ſeveral poſitive Advantages."

An Account from England about the ſame Date, ſays, That They at Home have adopted a new Syſtem with reſpect to America; they will give all Indulgence to Trade; the Stamp-Act they will in ſome Reſpects relax, but will not repeal.

It was ſtrongly reported in England, we ſhould very ſoon be relieved from the late grievous Impoſitions, and that Meaſures the moſt ſalutary and beneficial to the Colonies had been reſolved upon, in ſome important Councils at the Weſt-end of the Town; as a London Paper mentions.

This Morning about ſix o'Clock was felt here, a conſiderable Earthquake, the undulatory Motion was from N. W. to S. E. without any perceptible Noiſe attending.

CONNECTICUT.

At a meeting of the reſpectable populace, held at Lyme, in the County of New-London, on the 2d Tueſday of January 1766, the following Reſolves were unanimouſly agreed to, and ordered to be inſerted in the New-London Gazette, viz.

1. THAT we have an inviolable right, by the God of nature, as well as by the Engliſh conſtitution (which is unalienable even by ourſelves) to thoſe privileges and immunities which, by the execution of the Stamp-Act, we ſhall be for ever ſtript and deprived of.

2. That we are unalterably fixed to defend our aforeſaid Rights and Immunities againſt every unjuſt attack, by every lawful way and mean.

3. That our averſion and threats to any perſon in publick character, or other in the colony, is and ſhall be only on account, and according as they are more or leſs engaged and active, directly or indirectly, to carry into execution the deteſtable and oppreſſive Stamp-Act, which would be an indelible ſtain to England's Glory, and perpetual chains to American Liberty.

4. That ſince Mr. Ingerſoll has made a publick and ſolemn reſignation of his office as Stamp diſtributor, and confirmed the ſame by oath, as is inſerted in the Connecticut Gazette of the 10th Inſtant, as alſo aſſures us by private Letters, though not in every reſpect as we ſhould have been glad to have heard, and as we have heretofore had reaſon to diſtruſt his veracity; yet willing to extend charity as far as poſſible, do rely on and confide in his veracity, that he will preſerve his ſaid oath and engagements inviolate.

5. That whereas Mr. Ingerſoll has reſigned as aboveſaid, no copies of his Letters or papers are deſired, by the people of New-London County, but that the gentleman in whoſe hands they are, take a Copy of the whole, and keep for the uſe of the public, and return the originals as ſoon as may be.

6. That whereas it is believed that the Stamped Papers for this colony, are hovering on our coaſts, on board the Cygnet Man of War ſtationed in this colony, it is reſolved that the Sons of Liberty keep a vigilant watch, and on any attempt to land the ſame, we engage our united aſſiſtance to take and ſecure them for his Majeſty's uſe.

7. That whereas we conceive the general ſafety and privileges of all the colonies to depend on a firm union in ſupport of the Britiſh conſtitution, we therefore do declare we will do our utmoſt to reſiſt all ſuch enemies to his Majeſty and the Britiſh conſtitution, as ſhall attempt to diſpoſſeſs the colonies of their moſt ſacred rights, and will be ready on all occaſions to aſſiſt our fellow ſubjects in the neighbouring provinces to repel all violent attempts which may be made to ſubvert their and our liberties.

8. That Major Durkee, in the County of New-London, be deſired to correſpond with the Sons of Liberty, in the neighbouring Colonies, and, from time to time, inform them of the Sentiments of the Populace here, and receive and publiſh from them ſuch Things as ſhall be thought of general Concern; and that the Populace of Wyndham, and the other Counties, are deſired to appoint Perſons for the ſame Purpoſe.

9. That the Inhabitants of this Colony are deſired to be cautious in believing, or adhering to any Inſinuations from deſigning Perſons, who at times have endeavoured to caſt Contempt, and put falſe Conſtructions, on the Meetings of the Populace, which are formed and kept up with righteous Intentions, and have had the moſt ſalutary Effects.

10. That whereas the adjacent colonies proceed in buſineſs without regard to the Stamp-Act, 'tis earneſtly deſired that the civil authority of this colony follow their laudable example, as the delay of buſineſs will be conſtrued an implicit acknowledgment of the validity of the Stamp-Act, and a Practical contra-

diction of the principal argument urged in our petitions at home for the repeal of the same, and for that purpose the eyes of all are upon the SUPERIOR COURT of this colony, to give the example to the subordinate authority.

II. That another Meeting of the respectable populace be held at the Meeting-house in the 2d Society in Preston, on the last Tuesday of February next.

At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Wallingford, legally assembled, and held by Adjournment, on Monday, the 13th Day of January, 1766.

WHEREAS it appears from ancient Records, and other Memorials of incontestible Validity, that our Ancestors, with a great Sum, purchased said Township, at their only Expence planted, with great Peril possessed and defended the same (and we were free born) having never been in Bondage to any, an Inheritance of inestimable Value.

Voted and agreed, that if any of said Inhabitants shall introduce, use or improve any Stampt Vellum, Parchment, or Paper, for which Tax or Tribute is or may be demandable; such Person or Persons shall incur the Penalty of 20s.---to be recovered by the Select Men of said Town, for the Time being, for the Use of the Poor of said Town.---This Order to continue in Force until the next Meeting of said Inhabitants in Town Meeting.

Copy examined. Attest. ELIHU HALL,
Moderator of said Meeting.

At a Meeting of a Number of the true SONS OF LIBERTY, in Wallingford, in New-Haven County, on the Evening of the 13th Day of January, 1766. After duly formed by chosing a Moderator and Clerk, the following Resolves were come into, viz.

Resolved 1. THAT the late Act of Parliament, called the Stamp-Act, is unconstitutional, and intended to enslave the true Subjects of America.

Resolved 2. That we will oppose the same to the last Extremity, even to take the Field.

Resolved 3. That we will meet at the Court-house, in New-Haven, on the 3d Tuesday of February next; and we desire all the Sons of Liberty in each Town in the County, would meet then by themselves or Representatives. There to consult what is best to be done in order to defend our Liberties and Properties, and break up the Stop to public Affairs.

Resolved 4. That this Meeting be adjourned to the 1st Tuesday of February next, then to choose our Representatives to attend the aforesaid Meeting.

A true Copy examined per P. P. Clerk.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

Your publishing the following Piece in your next Paper, will oblige many of your Readers, particularly

Your humble Servant, A. B.

SIR,

THE strange and alarming Lethargy into which we have fallen, and still continue with Regard to all judicial Proceedings, must I am sure give real Pain to every one who has Sense to distinguish, and a Heart to feel for the Interests of his Country.---Some laudable Attempts have been made in yours, as well as other Papers, to wake the Gentlemen of the Law, and make them listen to the Voice of the People; but whether their Hour is not yet come, or their Slumber is of so deep a Kind, as to require the more animated Exertion of the Power of that respectable Body; they are still snoring over the Liberties and Properties of their Fellow Subjects in the most supine Indolence.---Many sensible Arguments have been urged on this Head, which still remain unanswered; and if there is any Alteration since, it has been to add to their Strength and Conviction.---I would ask those Gentlemen what they propose, or expect from their present Conduct? Do they think it will tend to procure a Repeal of the Act? They cannot say this, for it appears most probable, that the stopping Business at all, will discover our Timidity, and induce the Favourers of the Act to wait, and see whether it will not by these Means inforce itself---but surely the continuing to do it can be of no Use, even in the Article of Respect; for the Question will be decided long before the News of the Resumption of Business can reach England, and the doing it, or not doing it, will make no Difference when the Orders are once given; so that we stop up the Channels of Justice, and do ourselves a manifest Mischief, without there being the least Hope of advancing the Remedy we so much desire.---But perhaps the Gentlemen of the Law are afraid of the Forfeitures---though they may not choose to acknowledge this Reason.---But do they expect to escape safe and unhurt, amidst the general Shipwreck of their Country and its Liberties? Would they desire so ignominious a Distinction? If they do not,---let them generously and nobly embark on the same Bottom with others, who have ventured all the Pains and Penalties of this terrible Act, under the Auspices of the Public.---But perhaps it may be said, that this Stagnation is not owing to them: That Judges and other Officers of Government have equal Scruples on this important Point.---To this I answer, that the first Stage of all Law Business, and even the active Part of it in every Stage, rests at the Bar, and it is impossible Judges can give Relief upon Complaints never made, or make Orders upon Subjects never brought before them---so that at present it clearly lies at the Door of the Profession, and it may justly be charged with all the fatal Consequences that may ensue, if the Gentlemen of it do not take Care to exculpate themselves, and do their Parts in their respective Spheres. For surely the Captain's Cowardice in a Day of Battle is no Excuse for the Centinel's sleeping upon Guard; at this Rate one Fault would be productive of Ten Thousand.---As every Gentleman of the Law I dare say at this Time HAS A LEISURE HOUR, perhaps these Observations may take a Part of it.---To them I would offer an Argument drawn from no less Authority than Lord Coke, who lays it down as an undeniable Maxim, Lex non cogit ad impossibilia. The Law forces no one to Impossibilities. Now in this Province, and several others, these Impossibilia are required of us, and as we have no Stamed Papers, nor I hope ever shall have, because we cannot do Impossibilities, we must do nothing! Or rather, we are attempting an Impossibility of another Kind, which is to live in a State of general Outlawry, as to civil Property. The Profession is called a learned One, I hope it will not forfeit its Claim to this Title, by falling into Absurdities so glaring.---I shall not, Sir, repeat those Arguments, founded upon constitutional Principles, which have already been made use of; but will offer you one Remark that seems obvious on this Head.---Either the Stamp Act will be repealed or inforced.---There can be no Medium, unless our own Conduct has hinted it in England, if it should be repealed, or if we could have positive Assurances of it, there can be no Difficulty; and I make no Doubt we shall wonder at our own Fears.---Upon the other Hand, if it is resolved to inforce it, do we not by our present Conduct concur in the Resolution? Nay, we do more, we strengthen the Hands of its Advocates. We cannot continue long in this Posture;---if it is determined never to make Use of the Stamps, what can, what ought to be done then, but immediately to shake off this cowardly Indolence, and the sooner the better?---The Gentlemen of the Law have in most Ages laboured under the same Imputation with the Bishops, that they are the ready Tools of arbitrary Power, either meanly shrinking at Danger, or ambitiously striving for Dignity and Perferment.---Let not these Aspersions ever reach America;---rather let it appear, that those who live by the Laws, are the most forward in asserting them: They are supposed to be best acquainted with the Nature of Government, and the English Constitution; how amiable will they appear in the Eyes of their anxious Countrymen, if their Zeal is equal to their Knowledge. I mentioned my Lord Coke a little before, as he is their Oracle in the Mazes of the Law, so ought he to be their Pattern in the Cause of Liberty.---In him the drudging Lawyer not only brightened into the eloquent Orator, but the zealous Patriot.---He resolutely opposed the undue Exertion of the Prerogative of the Crown,---and could he now revive in the Person of an American, I make no Doubt he would with the same Ardour oppose the undue Exertion of Parliamentary Power over the Inhabitants of this Country; or at least he would be willing to share the general Fate of his Country, and stand or fall with the common Cause.

I am, Sir,

New-Jersey, Your very humble Servant,
January 21, 1766. A. B.

By Captain Chambers, arrived at New-York from London; and Captain Ashmead, arrived here from Cork, we have several Articles of Intelligence, which being not very material, are obliged to be deferred till next Week. What we have Room for is as follows.

TOULON, October 15.

IT is assured that the Directors of the India Company have received advices that Mr. Law, whom they sent as their agent into Asia about 18 months ago, had been able to renew the treaties which heretofore subsisted between this crown and some of the Nabobs: In consequence of which, the several compting-houses the company had established in divers parts, and which were destroyed by the English in the late war, are restored.

Liverpool, Nov. 8. Friday last the snow Hannibal, Capt. Haywood, from Boston for this port, laden with oil and lumber, was forced on shore on Carnarvan bar; the Captain and four of the crew were drowned. The ship is broke up, and part of the oil saved.

LONDON,

Nov. 11. Saturday night the Remains of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland were carried in procession from the Prince's Chamber, and deposited in Henry the Seventh's Chapel, in Westminster-Abbey.

The Royal Corpse was carried by fourteen Yeomen of the Guard.

The Chief Mourners were, the Duke of Grafton, Duke of Manchester, Duke of Ancaster, and the Earl of Albemarle.

The Canopy Bearers, General Amherst, General Conway, General Keppel, General Hodgson, General Honeywood, General Howard, General Cornwallis, and General Cholmondely.

They write from Toulon, that they continue labouring there with the greatest diligence on the fortifications of la Malque, and St. Catharine; and that two vessels have lately arrived from Rochefort with two hundred pieces of cannon of different bore. From these and the like preparations making in all the ports of the Kingdom, many are of opinion that the Tranquility of Europe will not remain long uninterrupted.

The late fall of the Canada bills at Paris, is attributed to the French court having demanded satisfaction for their ships taken by the English men of war at Newfoundland, which has been refused; and, in course, a stop put to the final liquidation of their bills.

It is said that nothing but a categorical answer from the court of Versailles now prevents the Ministry from taking up all the Canada bills at par, and that his Grace the Duke of Richmond has, in last Friday night's dispatches, received final instructions in regard to this long procrastinated affair.

Nov. 14. We are assured that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland died intestate, and that Letters of Administration will shortly be granted to such person as his Majesty, as heir at law, shall please to appoint.

This day a great Board of Treasury was held at the Cock-pit, Whitehall, at which several gentlemen lately arrived from North-America attended.

We can from good authority assure the Publick, that two very popular great men will (before the meeting of Parliament) join the present Ministry, to add strength and vigour to the present most agreeable measures that are now carrying on for the honour of their King, and the happiness of his people. And we are also informed, that no persons who enjoyed either places of trust, or honour, by the favour a certain unpopular Nobleman, will be permitted to hold them.

Two American Governors have, in their last dispatches home, strongly represented the Necessity of granting a temporary suspension of the Stamp Act, until the united Sense of the Colonies could be laid before the grand Assembly of the Mother Country.

Private letters from Madrid say, that the Catholic Ministry have lowered their demands for the damage sustained by the siege of Manilla, to half a million of dollars.

It is very confidently reported, that the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; will shortly have one of the vacant Blue Garters.

Nov. 16. Next Monday is to come on in the Court of Common Pleas, before Lord Camden, the very important Question that has been so long depending, whether Secretaries of State have the Power to issue a warrant in any Case but High Treason.

The small island of Bermuda has followed the example of the other British colonies, in remonstrating against the new stamp duty.

Thursday, at the breaking up of the Admiralty, dispatches were sent off to Commodore Palliser, at Newfoundland, and we hear their Lordships are making further dispositions, for executing certain vigorous measures now under consideration.

There are more Ships at London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow, waiting for Freights to Virginia and Maryland, than have ever been known for 30 Years past.

Among other Acts said to be in Agitation for the Benefit of the Colonies, it is said American Lumber will be allowed to be exported to Foreign European Markets; that their Soap will be made an Article for Exportation, and Bar Iron receive a Bounty.

We are well informed, that more Bills from our American Colonies, have been protested within six Months, than formerly in as many Years.

Advice is received at Bristol, that the French, in great Numbers, were preparing to Winter on Shore at Newfoundland.

Letters from Madrid say, The Publick are greatly pleased with the Liberty granted by the King to all his Subjects, of trading to our American Colonies. This will occasion a more close Correspondence between us and those Settlements, and augment the Custom-House Revenues.

WILMINGTON (in North-Carolina) December 18.

The Sloop ------, Captain Pindar, who sailed from this Port some Time ago, for New River, is cast away: The Vessel and Cargo lost.

Dec. 25. Thursday last his Excellency Governor Tryon came up to Town, from his Seat near Brunswick. He was received at the Market-Wharff by the Mayor, Aldermen, and other Gentlemen of the Borough; the New-Hanover Regiment of Militia, with their Officers, lining the Streets on both Sides, from the Wharff to his Excellency's House. He was then saluted by the Discharge of 17 Pieces of Artillery, placed at the Foot of Market-street for that Purpose----The Ships in the Harbour, commanded by the Captains Moone, Fuller, Foster, English, &c. displayed their Colours on the Occasion, and, in short, every Mark of Honour and Respect was paid to his Excellency; especially by Captain English, who obliged the Town with the Loan of his Guns, &c. and permitted his Men to assist in managing them.

Captain Phipps, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Diligence, came up with his Excellency from Brunswick, where his Vessel now lies, and has the Stampt Paper on board;---Mr. Phipps was pleased to take Offence at the Captains of the Merchantmen having hoisted their Colours, particularly Capt. English's, which were a green Field, with a Harp and Crown; and immediately demanded them of the Captain, as also the Pendants of the other Ships:----These Gentlemen thought, that as they did it in Honour to the Governor, and, as no King's Vessel was then in Sight, that Capt. Phipps might have excused it, tho' the Act might have been somewhat illegal, according to the strict Rules of the Navy. However, he persisted in his first Demand, and the Populace being made acquainted therewith, went in a Body, seized on his Boat, hauled her out of the Water, and dragged her up Market-street, huzzaing as they went along, until they came to an open Place, where they intended to have burnt her; which certainly would have been the Case, had not the Worshipful Frederick Gregg, the present Mayor of this Borough (who has been remarkably careful to preserve Regularity and Good-Order therein) and many other Gentlemen in the Town, interceded with the People to spare the Boat---which they agreed to do, provided the Colours were brought to them in 15 Minutes Time; which Request (in order to prevent the Boat's Destruction) was complied with: The Populace received them with three Cheers; and, after hoisting them on board the Boat, hauled her thro' the public Streets, launched her safe into the Water, and then dispersed without any other disorderly Proceedings.

Jan. 1. Since our last arrived the Sloop Favourite, (late Captain Fitton, who died in the Night he came up to Brunswick) Captain Pennell, from Jamaica:---Mr. Pennell was obliged to take Stampt Paper Clearances, as the People of that Island have suffered the Stamps to be foisted on them; which they might have prevented with the greatest Ease imaginable; two Negroes only, having the Care of carting them by Land 14 Miles; and the Owner of the Slaves gave them Orders, that in Case they should be attacked, immediately to run off.

Jan. 8. Since our last arrived in this River, from Philadelphia, the Sloop Patience, William Ward, Master. As soon as it was known by Captain Lobb that the Vessel was arrived, and that she had been cleared out without Stampt Paper Clearances, he sent down and seized her at Fort Johnston: And it being discovered that the Small-Pox was on board, she is ordered to perform 30 Days Quarantine. This is a distressing Circumstance, as we have at present a severer Frost and Snow than has been known here for many Years. There are a great many Passengers on board, but the Disorder has appeared only on one: The Vessel, 'tis expected, will be condemned, though Capt. Ward's Clearances were the same with those of 14 Sail, which left the Port of Philadelphia at the same Time he did.

Several Captains of Vessels in this River, had determined to sail with such Clearances as they could get, but the Seizure of this Sloop has put them entirely off such Determination.

His Excellency Governor Tryon has been pleased to appoint the Hon. James Hasell, sen. Chief-Justice of this Province, in the Room of the late Charles Berry, deceased.

NEW-YORK, January 27.

We are desired to insert the following Intelligence concerning the Ilinois, which may be depended upon as authentick.

Certain Advices have been received, of the Ilinois having been taken Possession of, early in October, by the Party who set out in August from Fort Pitt: The French Commandant has delivered up all the Forts, and all the Countries ceded by the Treaty (to Captain Stirling, who commanded the Detachment) and was preparing to set out with the French Garrison, for a Settlement they have on the other Side of the River.

The Intelligence from that Quarter mentions, that the Resort of Indians at Fort Chartres in the Spring, is very great, often amounting to Four Thousand and upwards, and the Trade there, of Course, very considerable: This, comprehending that with the Indians on the Ouabache, which the Traders who proceed to the Ilinois Country, from the Provinces of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, must naturally fall into, as they pass close by them, in their Route, will be an object of great Consideration to those Provinces: The Precautions necessary to be taken, to almost ensure Success, is to set out early, in order to gain the Fort, both for Security before the tumultuous Assemblage of so many Indians, as well as to arrive before the French Traders shall be able to push up the Missisippi: In order to effect which, they can not be too early in building their Craft at Fort Pitt; indeed the Adventurers of next Year have no Time to lose.

The 9th Instant, a Sloop from Cayenne, William Rodes, Master, bound to Rhode-Island, was cast away at Southampton, on Long Island, the Vessel entirely lost, but the Rigging and Men's Lives were saved, though two of the People were much frozen.

The Captains M'Kenzie, Query, Stout, and Cornell, from this Port, were arrived at Cayenne.

The Captains Codwise, Hunt, and Kelly, from this Place, are arrived at St. Croix, and Capt. Lindsay at St. Eustatia.

This Morning, Viner Leycraft, jun. arrived here from Jamaica, in 5 Weeks: By him we learn that all the Men of War, except the Admiral's Ship, were out on a Cruize; that the Captains Guilford, Doran, and Orford, from this Port, were arrived there; as were also Captain Long, and some others, from Philadelphia; that Captain M'Carty, in a large Sloop, from Philadelphia for Jamaica, was cast away on the East Cacaisas; that he saw a large Ship ashore at Maguana, and a Sloop lying along side of her; and that the Negroes at St. Mary's, on the Island of Jamaica, were very rebellious of late.

By a letter from Jamaica we learn, that Bread is like to be a very scarce Article in that Island.

Jan. 30. Private Letters from England by the late Vessels advise, that great Uneasiness prevails among the Manufacturers in general, and all that have any Connection with them; that several Petitions were preparing to be presented to the Parliament, as soon as it met, to represent Grievances, and obtain a Repeal of the Acts that have occasioned them; particularly the Stamp-Act, which was becoming as odious in England, as in America: That great Numbers warmly interested themselves against it, both by speaking and writing; that the Opposition made to it in America, was in general highly approved in England; and it was the current Report and Opinion in London, that the Act would be immediately repealed or suspended, as soon as the Parliament met: That General Amherst was often consulted, and always gave Advice, and acted as a true Friend to the Colonies, contrary to the Opinion that had been conceived of him by many People in America. That there were various Opinions among the great Men, concerning the Sentiments that the Ministry and Parliament would have of our determined Opposition to the Stamp-Act, and what would be their Proceedings thereupon: Some, who have been so intoxicated with Power, as to think themselves entitled to an implicit Obedience, whatever Contradiction might appear between their Actions, and the Design of their Appointment, received the News of our Proceedings with high Resentment and Rage, and seemed disposed to enforce the Act, whatever Absurdities it might lead them to, or however ruinous the Consequences to Great-Britain, as well as the Colonies; but the Nation in general thought more reasonably: And as the Act so plainly appeared to be unconstitutional and destructive in its Nature, both to Great-Britain and her Colonies, it was thought those Persons who had been more Active in preventing its Execution, and thereby the Mischiefs it would have occasioned, will at home be considerad as the greatest Friends to the English Government and Nation: And that those who have been most Officious in promoting its Operation, will be considered in a contrary Light, and as being more attentive to preserve the Favour of Men in Power, than the Rights and Privileges of their Country.

We hear Captain Chambers brought over 8 Packages of Stamped-Paper, &c. which were lodged in the City-Hall.

As the Noise of the American Resentment to the Stamp-Act must have been known in London before this Cargoe was shipped, it is a little surprising that any Captain should be so hardy as to take them on board.

Arrivals. At Gravesend, Captain Ashfield, from New-York, Outram, Boyer, Dodd, Cuzzens, Robertson and Frost, from Virginia. Grundel, from Maryland. Venture, from Quebec. Blake, from Boston. And Captain Blundell, from Carolina.

In London. Captains Hooper and Anderſon, from Virginia. Johnſon and Car, from Maryland. Anderſon, from Georgia. And Captain Calif, from Boſton.

In the Downes. Captain Thane, from Virginia; and Captain Iſaacſon, from South-Carolina.

At Portſmouth, Captain Stour, from Cape-Fear.

At Briſtol, Captain Bolton, from New-York; and Captain Spencer, from Maryland.

At Whitehaven, Captain Lowes, from Virginia.

Feb. 3. On Thurſday laſt Captain Mackey arrived here from Barbados in 22 Days: He ſays two Veſſels lately arrived there from the Continent without ſtamped Papers, and were admitted to an Entry; but that a Man of War was diſpatched to Antigua to the Admiral, to know his Sentiments of the Matter.

Saturday Morning arrived Captain Lindſey, from St. Euſtatia in 22 Days, but laſt from South-Carolina in 8: He ſays there has been much Diſturbance in Georgia, about the curſed Stamp Act, and 150 Sail of Veſſels lay ready loaded at Charles-Town, when he came away, and that not one of them could obtain a Clearance for Departure.

From the Floridas they write, as if the Stamp Act is got among them:---They expect to ſee no more Veſſels with Proviſions, and are in great Fear of ſtarving.

A Letter from London, dated November 26, 1765, received via Boſton, ſays, that all the Reſtrictions will be taken off the North-American Trade as ſoon as the Parliament meets; and that more Good will be done for us than we expected.

Laſt Night arrived here from Amſterdam, but laſt from Falmouth, in 6 Weeks, the Brig Briſtol Packet, Captain Brigſtock; but came away in ſuch a Hurry, he left all his Engliſh Papers behind: By him we alſo learn, that great Indulgences were intended to be granted America; that an Account of all the American Proceedings were arrived there by Captain Bolderſon, in the Earl of Halifax Packet, who got into Falmouth the 10th of December.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.

Extract of a Letter from Northampton County, in this Province, January 31, 1766.

"The Magiſtrates of this County, taking into Conſideration the repeated Complaints of the Inhabitants, for want of a due Diſtribution of Juſtice, by ſhutting up the Courts of Law, have reſolved, from the extreme Neceſſity of the Caſe, to open the Courts, and proceed to Buſineſs, as uſual. By their Order all the Law Offices are opened accordingly."

A Number of the SONS OF LIBERTY, in particular thoſe of a neighbouring Province, having expreſſed their Deſire of knowing who is the Author of the Piece publiſhed and diſperſed in this City in November laſt, and re-publiſhed in the New-York Gazette of the 5th of December, in the New-London Gazette of the 20th of the ſame Month, and ſo warmly recommended in the Connecticut Reſolves, which were inſerted in our Paper of the 23d of January; in Compliance with their Deſire, we would inform them, that it is ſaid, and believed, to be wrote by J--N D-CK--S-N, Eſq; of this City.

Captain Campbell, from Nevis, adviſes, that Admiral Tyrrell had ſeized four or five Veſſels at Antigua, ſaid to belong to New-England, and this Place, for not having Stamped Clearances; but that it was reported he had releaſed them again, on a Remonſtrance from the Inhabitants; and alſo, that the Stamp-maſter there had reſigned his Office.

On the 14th ult. in Lat. 27, he ſpoke a Snow from Georgia, for the Grenades, out ſix Days; the ſame Day he ſpoke a Sloop from Sligoe, for the Grenades, out 47 Days. And on the 18th, in Lat. 37:10, Long. 72:40, he ſpoke Captain Moore, in a Schooner, from Barbados, bound to Norfolk, in Virginia, then out 18 Days, all well on board each Veſſel.---In Lat. 36:30, in a hard Gale of Wind, he ſaw a large Ship lying to with her bare Poles, which he ſuppoſed to be a King's Ship, but was not near enough to learn who ſhe was.

Extract of a Letter from St. Chriſtophers, dated December 23.

"Two Veſſels, ſaid to be from New-York for Antigua, appeared off St. John's Harbour; but they would not go in, on Account of the Stamps taking Place there, but proceeded farther. The People made heavy Complaints, and not a Man in the Iſland would keep the Stamp-Officer Company, though before he was univerſally beloved; ſo that he reſigned his Office; ſince which ſeveral Veſſels have been cleared without Stamps, and all Offices go on there as uſual without them, and 'tis thought the reſt of the Iſlands will follow their Example."

Captain Connor, from Halifax, on the 10th of laſt Month, in Lat. 38:50, Long. 66:53, ſpoke the Schooner Induſtry, Captain Edward Allen, of and for Salem, from Guadaloupe, who had been out 58 Days, and was in great Diſtreſs, having loſt three of his Men; Captain Connor ſpared him Water, and other Neceſſaries, and three of his People, to help to work the Veſſel into Port.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated December 29, 1765, which may be depended upon.

"Lord Colville does not moleſt any Veſſels that arrive here without Stamp Clearances, &c. but allows them to paſs and repaſs, as uſual---And the Stamp Diſtributor has Orders (it is ſuppoſed from Home) not to proſecute for Breach of the Stamp Law."

Captain Aſhmead, from Cork, adviſes, that Captain Rippon, one of the Tranſports from Penſacola, with Troops on board, had put in there, by contrary Winds.----On the 8th ult. in Lat. 37, Long. 59, he ſpoke the Succeſs, Captain Nuttle, from this Port for Cadiz, out 8 Days. And on the 22d, about 14 Leagues S. E. from our Capes, he ſpoke the Sloop Hawk, Captain Bell, from New-York for South-Carolina, two Days out, all well in both Veſſels.

Our Advices, by private Letters from Cork, are, that the People of Ireland highly commend the Oppoſition the North-Americans have given to the Stamp Act; and that it was the general Opinion there, that that Law would be repealed, or at leaſt ſuſpended, on the Meeting of the Parliament.

Arrivals at Cork. Captain Ray, from New-Haven.---Captain Bryſon, belonging to New-York, from Amſterdam.---Captain Dadey, belonging to this Place, from Briſtol; and Captain Blythe, from Philadelphia.

Captain Jackſon, from Briſtol, on the 13th ult. near Soundings, ſpoke the Ship General Wolfe, from Ireland, bound to Maryland, out ſix Weeks.

Captain Simpſon, from Teneriffe, is loſt on the Brandywine, in our Bay.

By Captain Maſon, from South Carolina, we have Advice, that the Inhabitants there have been greatly alarmed with the Report of an intended Inſurrection of the Negroes to maſſacre the White People throughout that Province, which was to have been put in Execution on Chriſtmas Eve, and during the Holidays, but was happily diſcovered by a Negroe Woman; that after the Diſcovery, the Inhabitants were under Arms Day and Night, during the Holidays, and the ſtricteſt Search made to find out the Ringleaders; that Circumſtances appeared very ſtrong againſt them, many Fire Arms being found concealed; and at ſeveral Plantations in the Country, the Houſe Arms were found to have their Touch-holes plugged up; that four or five of the Ringleaders were in Cuſtody, and others daily bringing in, but their Trials had not come on when he ſailed.

Captain Phipps arrived here from the Muſquito Shore, adviſes, that a Schooner belonging to Connecticut, arrived there about the 25th of November, from Jamaica.

Captain Peele, from Oporto, in Lat. 26, ſpoke a ſmall Schooner from Virginia for Antigua.

Arrived from this Port at Liſbon, the Captains Boone, Young, Wright and Kallahan.

On Tueſday laſt a Female Infant, juſt born, was found dead in one of the Cellars of the Barracks, when the Coroner's Jury returned their Verdict Wilful Murder; upon which great Pains were taken to find out the barbarous Mother, though without Effect when this Account came to hand; but we hope ſhe is found by this time, as it is certainly the Buſineſs of every One to be active in diſcovering the Perpetrator of ſuch a horrid Act of Cruelty.

"A Correſpondent writes us, that it is under Conſideration of ſome of the Northern Colonies, to paſs an Act prohibiting the Killing of Lamb or young Sheep for three Years; and to give a large Bounty for raiſing them, with Goats of the larger Kind, which are to be had at the Vineyard, and Wood's Hole, in New-England."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, Inward Entries.

Brig Samuel, W. Johnſon, from Dublin. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, S. Carolina. Brig Ann and Lethea, L. Alborough, Honduras. Schooner Ranger, D. Phipps, Muſquito Shore. Brig Lark, B. Peel, Oporto. Ship Rachel, W. Hardcaſtle, Falmouth. Brig Greyhound, H. Jackſon, from Briſtol.

OUTWARDS. Ship Prince George, J. Robinſon, and Brig Chance, J. Craig, for Liſbon.

CLEARED. Sloop Hawke, E. Moir, to N. Providence. Ship John and Mary, M. Rankin, Belfaſt. Ship Happy Return, J. Mears, and Brig Peggy, W. Horton, Londonderry. Snow Rebecca, J. Miller, Cork. Schooner Polly, W. Marſhall, and Sloop Seaflower, W. Readey, S. Carolina. Schooner Tryal, F. Coatam, Jamaica and Honduras. Schooner Sharp, E. Clague, and Schooner Newbern Packet, W. Allibone, to N. Carolina.

February 5, 1766.

RUN away, Yeſterday, from the Subſcriber, living in Philadelphia, an Engliſh Servant Lad, named Joſeph Pearce; he is a thin ſpare Lad, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, pale faced, about 23 Years of Age; had on, when he went away, a black Cloth Coat, ſcarlet Cloth Waiſtcoat, white Shirt, red and white ſpotted Linen Handkerchief about his Neck, Worſted Stockings, good Shoes, with a Pair of Pinchbeck Buckles in them. It is thought he will attempt getting off in ſome Veſſel. Whoever brings ſaid Runaway to his Maſter, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by THOMAS GILBERT.

THE Partnerſhip of FRANKLIN and HALL, of this City Printers, being now expired, and of Courſe it becoming abſolutely neceſſary to cloſe their Accounts, thoſe who are indebted to them, are therefore requeſted to come and ſettle with DAVID HALL, who is poſſeſſed of the Books, and has full Authority, for that Purpoſe.

N. B. The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, and other Printing Buſineſs, is carried on by ſaid HALL, at the ſame Place as uſual.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Joſeph Williams, late of Lower Merion Townſhip, in the County of Philadelphia, deceaſed, either by Bond, Bill or Book Debt, are requeſted to apply to Thomas Wharton, of Philadelphia (one of the Adminiſtrators) and ſettle their reſpective Debts: And all thoſe who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate, may have their Debts ſatisfied, by applying to the Subſcribers. EVAN DAVID, JOHN ROBERTS, THOMAS WHARTON, Adminiſtrators.

WANTED,

AN Overſeer to a Farm, not far from this City, a ſingle Man, that underſtands buying and grazing of Cattle, raiſing and managing of Hemp and Flax. Such a Perſon coming recommended for his Honeſty, Diligence, Sobriety and Care, may hear of good Encouragement, by applying to JOHN MALCOLM, at his Houſe, the lower End of Second-ſtreet, by the South Sugar-houſe.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of Hands that underſtand making Nails. Perſons acquainted with that Kind of Buſineſs, may hear of Employ, by applying to the Printer hereof. ¶ 6 W.

THE Grantees in the two Townſhips of MONCKTON and FRANKFORT, in the Province of Nova-Scotia, are deſired to meet at the Houſe of Iſrael Jacobs, in Elbow-Lane, on Friday the 14th of February, at 6 o'Clock. MATTHEW CLARKSON. ⊕

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in Pikeland Townſhip, Cheſter County, a Servant Man, named Chriſtian Long, a Weaver by Trade, and pretends to be a Dyer; he learned his Trade in Hoarchſtoain, by the River Noe, was born in Ringrave, Hoghſtordon, ſays he is about 24 Years of Age, but he is older, wears black curled Hair, has curled Hair down his Cheaks, a plump Face, broad Shoulders, about 5 Feet high, and thick and ſhort built: Had on, when he run away, a blue Coat and Jacket, lined with blue Linſey, with yellow Buttons, an under Cotton ſtriped Jacket, blue and white, double-breaſted, with black Buttons, Shammy Breeches, with black Buttons at the Waſteband, and large red Buttons, ſeemingly Glaſs, homeſpun Linen Petticoat Trowſers, has three homeſpun Linen Shirts, and plain Silver Buttons. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant in any Goal, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges; but whoever brings ſaid Servant to his Maſter, ſhall have Ten Pounds Reward, paid by FREDERICK SHIMER. ⊕

THIS may acquaint the Public, that REBECCA RICHEY, living in the Houſe lately occupied by Rebecca Seaton, deceaſed, in Carter's Alley, Second-ſtreet, intends to follow the ſame Employ the Widow Seaton did, viz. Laying out of Corpſe, and attending at Funerals. Whoever pleaſes to employ her, may depend on her utmoſt Endeavours to give Satisfaction; and the Favour will be thankfully acknowledged, by their obliged Friend, REBECCA RICHEY. 8

Calvert County, Lower Marlborough, Maryland, Dec. 7.

STolen from the Subſcriber, on Monday Night, the ſecond Inſtant, a likely dark bay Gelding, about 14 Hands high, branded on the Shoulder W, and on the near Buttock C, with a hanging Mane, and ſwitch Tail, three white Feet, a Star in his Forehead, a large Snip on his Noſe, trots and gallops, and is a Horſe of great Spirit. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Horſe, and bring him to Captain John Addiſon Smith, in Baltimore Town, ſhall have a Reward of Four Pounds, current Money.

JAMES STONE.

N. B. The above Gelding is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by one John Brumage, alias Smith, who probably may change his Name, as he is known to be a noted Rogue.

FRANCIS HOLTON,

Who kept Public Houſe ſome Years ago in Strawberry-alley, at the Sign of the Horſe and Groom, and afterwards on Lancaſter Road, at the Sign of the Prince of Wales,

TAKES this Method to inform his Friends and Acquaintance in particular, and the Public in general, that he has removed to the Corner of Fourth-ſtreet and Arch-ſtreet, oppoſite to the Friends Burying-ground, in the City of Philadelphia, and keeps a Public Houſe of Entertainment for Man and Horſe, at the Sign of George the Second; the Houſe being convenient for the Buſineſs, with good Stabling, and good Room for Market-peoples Horſes. All thoſe that pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, will find themſelves well uſed, and their Horſes taken good Care of (which ſhall always be his Endeavours, for the Satisfaction of his Cuſtomers) and their Favours will be thankfully acknowledged by their humble Servant,

8 FRANCIS HOLTON.

RUN away, on the 21ſt of November laſt, from the Subſcriber, living in Trenton, a Negroe Man, named Toney, about 36 Years of Age, five Feet four Inches high, has loſt the firſt Joint of one of his Thumbs, and ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh; had on when he went away, a light coloured Kerſey Coat, a Flannel Shirt, Plad Jacket and Breeches, white Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes, and had an Iron Collar about his Neck. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by ELIJAH BOND. *

Chriſt-Church School-Houſe, February 6, 1766.

NOtwithſtanding the frequent Notices given by Mr. Joſeph Garner, of his Determination not to admit any Children on Sunday Evenings, excepting thoſe who come with their Parents or Guardians, yet he finds them ſo inattentively attended to, as to prove entirely abortive: Numbers of genteel Perſons either canot gain Admittance, from the Throng of Children, or, if admitted, are ſo incommoded, as to be under a Neceſſity of quitting the School. To remove this Inconvenience, Tickets ſhall be delivered, the Friday or Saturday before, to Perſons of Credit who call for them; none of thoſe Tickets ſhall be transferable to Children, if not accompanied by their Parents, nor one of them admitted, even upon producing a Ticket. The next public Evening at ſaid School will be on Thurſday, the 13th of this Inſtant, on which will commence the firſt Part of that celebrated Lecture on Heads, which gained univerſal Applauſe in England; to be expounded by Maſter Joſeph Redman each ſucceeding Evening, till finiſhed.

N. B. Mr. Garner intends opening an Evening School, on the firſt of April next, for the Reception of young Ladies only, where will be taught Engliſh grammatically, Writing and Accounts, three Evenings in the Week, of which public Notice ſhall be given, and the greateſt Diligence and Care obſerved to render the Proficiency of each Individual as effectual as poſſible. Early Application is to be made, as only ſuch a Number will be received as may ſuit. ⁂ Lætitia Court, February 6, 1766.

MRS. GARNER, at the Requeſt of ſome Friends, and Perſuaſion of many former Employers, whom ſhe is much indebted to for the Satisfaction they continue to expreſs at her Method of inſtructing their Children, whilſt under her Tuition, informs her Friends and others, that ſhe intends opening School, on Monday the 10th Inſtant, at her Houſe, and hopes to continue that Satisfaction, which her former Care and Aſſiduity have already eſtabliſhed. ¶

GARRETT and GEORGE MEADE,

HAVE juſt imported in the Greyhound, Capt. Jackſon, from Briſtol, a compleat Aſſortment of Iriſh Linens, and a few Bales of Scotch Ozenbrigs, which they will ſell very cheap, by the Box or Bale. They have alſo ſome excellent Barbados Spirit, ſo ſtrong as to ſink Oil, to ſell.

TO be SOLD, by the Subſcriber, living in Philadelphia, and entered upon immediately, four Lots of Ground, lying in King-ſtreet, in the Town of Dover, in the County of Kent, on Delaware, being formerly the Property of Robert Wilcocks, Eſq; deceaſed, viz. One two Story Brick Houſe, well finiſhed, painted and glaized, with a good Cellar, Brick Kitchen, Oven, Garden and Graſs Lot.

One other, adjoining ſaid Brick Houſe, one and an Half Stories high, Weather-boarded with Pine Boards; a good Brick Cellar, and a very fine large Shop adjoining ſaid Houſe, fit for any Trade whatſoever, with a Smoke-houſe, Well, and Graſs Lot.

Likewiſe, one other Houſe and Garden, adjoining ſaid Lots, (ſubject to the Life of an old Gentlewoman.) Alſo another vacant one, running 80 Perches back to a Corner in the Line of the Church Square, as may be ſeen by a Plan thereof. Likewiſe two Plantations, ſituate in the County aforeſaid, one within 7 Miles of Dover, on the public Road to Newtown and Queen's Town, and in a good Place for a Store (one having been lately kept there) to purchaſe Wheat, Corn and Pork, it contains five Acres of Land, having a good new Brick Houſe, with a Cellar under, &c. The other ſituate about 10 Miles Weſt of Dover, containing about 200 Acres, Half thereof may be made very fine Timothy and Clover Meadow, or very ſuitable for raiſing of Hemp; it lies in a Marſh, called Galbreath's, or Low Marſh. The Title indiſputable. For Terms of Sale, apply to ſaid Subſcriber, or Mr. THOMAS NIXON, of the Town of Dover, Merchant. FRANCIS HARRIS.

N. B. The ſaid Harris has juſt had arrived in the laſt Veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, a genuine Aſſortment of Goods, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt moderate Terms for Caſh, or the uſual Credit. Tbctf.

TO BE LETT,

THE noted Tavern at Black Point, in Shrewſbury, Monmouth County, in Eaſt-Jerſey, and may be entered on in March next. For further Particulars, enquire of John Saltar, at Pool's Bridge, Philadelphia, Hugh Hartſhorne, Eſq; at Briſtol, Joſeph Saltar, near Trenton, or to John Hartſhorne, near the Premiſes. 8

RUN away, on the 30th of laſt Month, from the Subſcriber, in Frederick-Town, Cecil County, Maryland, an Engliſh Convict Servant Man, named Edward Davis, about 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, has lately been ſick, which gives his Complexion a yellow Caſt, by Trade a Peruke maker and Barber, and ſpeaks French: Had on, when he went away, a half-worn Felt Hat, old dark cut Wig, mixed Cloth-coloured Surtout Coat, old light-coloured cloſe Coat, ſcarlet Serge Veſt, black Serge Denim Breeches, old ſtriped Holland Trowſers, patched at the Knees, which he wears to hide his bandy Legs. He took with him a white ſpotted Flannel under Jacket, two or three Caſes of Razors, and other Things belonging to the Buſineſs. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any Goal, and gives Notice thereof to his Maſter, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall receive (if taken in the Province) Forty Shillings, and if taken out of the Province, Four Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

JOSEPH EARLE.

N. B. 'Tis ſuppoſed he is gone towards Philadelphia. All Maſters of Veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their Peril. If he ſhould offer any of the above mentioned Things for Sale, 'tis requeſted they may be ſtopped. ⊕ 6 W.

FIVE PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcribers, living at the Nanticoke Iron-works, in Worceſter County, Maryland, about the 9th of September laſt, a Negroe Man, named Abraham, and often calls himſelf Abraham Dobſon, about five Feet ſix Inches high, about 24 Years of Age, of a yelloviſh Complexion, well ſet, and talks good Engliſh: Had on when he went away, a Leather Cap, or Felt Hat, Cloth Jacket, Country made Linen Shirt and Trowſers; alſo took with him a Pair of Leather Breeches. He is ſuppoſed to be taken away by a certain John Mears, about 22 Years of Age, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, down Look, appears to be a ſober orderly Perſon, not very talkative, and was ſome time ago advertiſed for ſome Miſdemeanors done in Virginia. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in any Goal in this Government, or in Pennſylvania, ſo that the Subſcribers may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, and if out of the ſaid Governments, the Five Piſtoles abovementioned, paid by WILLIAM DOUGLASS, or JONATHAN VAUGHAN. 3 M.

WHEREAS Gilpin and Fiſher, in the Gazetee, No. 1936, did inform the Public they had for Sale, ſundry Goods; that they alſo continue to manufacture and ſell the Snuff, known by the Name of Gilpin, Fiſher and Adams's, which has been proved, by many Trials, to be equal to the beſt Snuff imported from Great-Britain, &c. thereby inſinuating that they were the Manufacturers of the ſaid Snuff, ſo taking to themſelves the Advantage of the good Character of the ſaid Snuff, for Ends beſt known to themſelves; whereas the Fact is, the Snuff aboveſaid was manufactured by me, and ſold to them. Their thus advertiſing gives me Reaſon to think they have a Mind to circumvent me in my Trade, and take ſome unjuſt Advantage, and perhaps ſell Snuff made by other Hands, under my Name. I hereby inform the Public, that I continue to manufacture the ſaid Snuff as heretofore, near the Falls of Schuylkill, and ſell at my Warehouſe, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia, a few Doors below the New Printing-Office, oppoſite the Jerſey Market; where all thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their Cuſtom, may be aſſured of the beſt Snuff, and good Weight, by their humble Servant,

8 JONATHAN ADAMS.

TO BE SOLD,
At JOHN BALDWIN's, in Second-ſtreet,
A JACK-ASS.

The new DRUG STORE, lately opened by
HENRY STUBER,
At the Golden Mortar and Peſtle, in the Houſe of Leonard Klein, in Queen-ſtreet, Lancaſter, who has juſt imported in the Prince George, Captain James Robinſon, from London, via Philadelphia.

A Compleat and large aſſortment of drugs and medicines, apothecary's ſhop furniture, ſurgeons inſtruments, mortars and peſtles of all kinds and ſizes, perfumery, patent medicines, medicine cheſts of all prices, with ample directions, very neceſſary for families who live diſtant from a Doctor, painters colours of all kinds, grocery ware and dye ſtuffs, &c. &c. amongſt which are, antimony, camphire, juniper berries, liquorice ball, anniſeed, quickſilver, ſalt petre, borax, crucibles, ſaffron, Straſburgh and rappee ſnuff, almonds, ſugar candy, mace, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, red ſanders, white wax, pomatum, iſinglaſs, pearl barley, ſago, ſweet oil, Barbados tar, white varniſh, brown varniſh, turpentine varniſh, lacquar, court-plaiſter, pocket inſtruments, lancets, tooth drawers, caſes ſcalpels, probe and ſtraight ſciſſars, ſalvatories, cupping inſtruments, catheters, biſtories, ſpatulas, bolus knives, oil cloth, boxes, ſcales and weights, glaſs funnels, urinals, cupping glaſſes, braſs, marble, iron and glaſs mortars and peſtles, nipple ſhells and pipes, gauze and lawn ſieves, ointment and ſyrup pots, pill glaſſes, double flint bottles, with ground ſtoppers of all ſizes, ſpecie ditto, braſs caps, bottle and vial corks, vials, gally pots, pill boxes, ſtone jars, Carolina pink root, clyſter and ſmall ſyringes, neat engraved labels, white lead, red lead, Spaniſh brown, Spaniſh white, yellow oker, Pruſſian blue, roſe pink, Dutch pink vermilion, leaf gold, umber, bruſhes, tools and pencils, allom, copperas, brimſtone, ground redwood, madder, argol, linſeed oil, oil and ſpirits of turpentine, Anderſon's, Hooper's and Lockyer's pills, Bateman's pectoral drops, Baron Schwanberg's liquid ſhell, Greenough's tincture for the tooth-ach, and preſerving the teeth, Frauncis's female elixir, Britiſh oil, daffy's elixir, Godfrey's cordial, hungary, lavender and honey waters, James's fever powders, Walker's jeſuits drops, Stoughton's elixir, genuine Turlington's balſam of life, Banniſter's drops, pectoral balſam of honey, elixir bardana, &c. &c.

As ſaid Stuber intends conſtantly to be well ſupplied with the above articles, he will engage to ſell as cheap as is ſold in Philadelphia, and hopes to meet with encouragement from thoſe that may have occaſion for thoſe articles in his way, as they will not only ſave the carriage to Lancaſter, but the riſque of their goods meeting with accidents, of which we have frequent inſtances.---- Orders executed with care, fidelity and diſpatch, from town or country, and every thing genuine, as he will engage to keep nothing but what is beſt in its kind.

He has for ſale, pickled ſturgeon in kegs, cured in the beſt manner; fine pickled oyſters, in kegs; and the very beſt flour of muſtard.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

BRoke Goal, at Dover, in Kent County, on Delaware, on the 18th of this Inſtant, two Iriſhmen, named William M'Laughlin, and Patrick Gillaſpy; the ſaid William is a luſty Man, but looks very poorly, having been in Goal ſome Time; had on, when he went away, a Saggathy Coat and Breeches, very much worn, and took with him a Pair of blue Breeches, and old Shoes and Stockings; wears his Hair, which is black, buſhy or curled, and is very much Pock-marked. Patrick is a ſtout well ſet Fellow, born in Dublin, ſaid to be a Servant, and very impertinent; both of ſaid Men are very much given to Drink, and have ſtole, or took out of Goal, two new Negroes, which they will ſell, if they meet with an Opportunity, likewiſe a Gun, and ſundry other Things, to the Amount of Four or Five Pounds: Said Patrick had on, when he went away, a blue Coat and Breeches, a large Racoon Hat, a cut Wig, new Shoes and Thread Stockings, which he ſtole. By his Looks he may be ſuppoſed to be a Robber or Highwayman. Whoever takes up the ſaid Iriſhmen and Negroes, and ſecures them ſo as the Goaler may have them again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by JOHN WINTERTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract of Land, lying in Frederick County, Maryland, on Sam's Creek, near Pipe Creek Settlement, containing 200 Acres, well timbered, of which there are 20 Acres cleared, and 40 Acres of good Meadow may be made, and all watered, a good Griſt mill and Saw-mill, a conſtant Stream of Water, and a Conveniency for a Merchant Mill, about 40 Rods diſtant from the other, without the Coſt of making any Dam; there is a good Dwelling-houſe, a good Stable, and other Out houſes. The ſaid Tract lies about 35 Miles from Baltimore, near the Great Road that leads from Frederick Town to Baltimore. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid Tract of Land, may apply to the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes. MICHAEL PAUL. ⊕

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, in Haverford Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the 28th of December laſt, a red and white Steer, Ear-marked. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.
⊖ HENRY LAWRANCE.

TO BE SOLD,

A Strong Negroe Wench, about 28 Years old, fit for Country Buſineſs. Enquire of the Printer. *

WHEREAS James Roſs, a ſingle Man, of the County of Derry, in the Kingdom of Ireland, came to Pennſylvania about four Years ago, and ſerved his Time with one Mr. Speers, near St. George's, in Maryland, and I the Subſcriber, his Brother, have ſince come to this Country, and cannot hear where he is, if he be living, by applying to me, may hear of ſomething to his Advantage, living with Hugh Quin, near the Sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, in Blockley Townſhip, in Philadelphia County.
⊕ WILLIAM PATTAN.

STOLEN, on the 27th of January, at Night, out of the Stable of John Fiſher, in Abington Townſhip, near the Quakers Meeting-houſe, a Middle ſized Mare, near 14 Hands high, of a blackiſh Colour, a Star in her Forehead, a Snip down her Noſe, paces and trots, ſhod before, and is heavy with Foal. Whoever ſecures the Thief and Mare, ſo that the Thief may be brought to Juſtice, and the Owner have ſaid Mare, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and for the Mare only, if found within ten Miles, Ten Shillings, and if further Twenty Shillings, paid by
† JOHN FISHER.

TO BE LETT,

A Valuable Plantation, containing 200 Acres, ſituate on the Weſt Side of Chriſtiana Creek, New-Caſtle County, lying within 4 Miles of New-Caſtle, and 2 of Wilmington, with a good Dwelling-houſe, Well, Barn, Stables, &c. a young Orchard, 100 Acres of drained Meadow, divided into Lots, in good Order, and produces the beſt of Graſs in great Quantities, 70 Acres of Upland cleared, and in good Fence, fit for Wheat or other Grain, &c. Alſo to be lett with the Plantation, a ſmart Mulattoe Slave, a good Farmer, and underſtands the Buſineſs well. Likewiſe a large Stock of Cattle, Sheep and Horſes. Said Farm is ſuitable for a Grazier, and may be entered upon the 25th of March next. For further Particulars enquire of THOMAS WILLIAMS, on the Premiſes, or of MATTHEW JOHN, in Philadelphia. ♂

Suſſex Court-houſe, January 23, 1766.

JAmes Anderſon, an inſolvent Debtor, confined in Suſſex County, New-Jerſey, deſires his Creditors to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, before the Judges, on the 17th Day of February next, at the Court-houſe of Suſſex, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid inſolvent Debtor ſhould not be made to the Aſſignees, then and there to be appointed, for the Uſe of his Creditors, and the ſaid Inſolvent thereupon be diſcharged, according to an Act of Aſſembly, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors." JAMES ANDERSON. ♂

RUN away from Thomas Worrall, in Middletown, Cheſter County, on the 27th of January laſt, a Servant Lad, named William Mullin, about 20 Years of Age, of a ſwarthy Complexion, ſtraight black Hair, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has ſerved ſome Time to a Shoemaker; had on, when he went away, a new Felt Hat, an old Cloth Jacket, with Braſs Buttons, and cuft Sleeves, a brown Linſey under Ditto, old Leather Breeches, patched with light coloured Cloth, old grey Yarn Stockings, new ſoaled Shoes, with Hob-nails in them; he has been lately bled in the Right Arm, was born in Maryland, and 'tis thought he will go that Way. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by
* THOMAS WORRALL.

STrayed or ſtolen out of a Lot near the City of Philadelphia, about the Middle of November laſt, a brown bay Horſe, 4 Years old, about 14 Hands high, he ſhapes an Engliſh Breed, his Noſtrils wide, large Eyes, his Forehead round and full, with a very ſmall Star or Snip, the Hair of his Foretop, Mane, and Tail ſcraped ſhort, trots and gallops, no Brand to be ſeen when his Hair is long. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, if within 12 Miles of the City, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward; if ſtolen, and the Thief detected, Five Pounds, but if no Thief found then for every Mile above 12 to be paid equivalent to the firſt Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JOSEPH PHIPPS, the Owner, in Uwchland, Cheſter County, or CHARLES JENKINS, at the Sign of the Waggon, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. Obſerve one Fleſh Mark, about the Middle of his Neck, near the Mane, ſtroke your Hand along the near Side, and you will feel it higher than the other Part of his Neck, as broad as a ſmall Biſcuit, occaſioned by the Bite of a Stallion. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, living in Straſburgh Townſhip, Lancaſter County, a grey Horſe, ſuppoſed to be 8 Years old, branded thus C4C. The Owner coming and proving his Property, paying Charges, and deſcribing his other Marks, may have him again, by applying to
6 MATTHIAS SLAYMAKER.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, at Elk Forge, Maryland, near the Head of Elk, a Servant Man, named John Hoſkins, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, very well built, a Pearl on one Eye, has a very bad Countenance; had on, when he went away, two new Jackets, both of a light Colour, home-made Cloth, a new Pair of Buckſkin Breeches, Germantown Stockings, a new Felt Hat, an Engliſhman born, and was laſt bought out of Cheſter Goal. Whoever ſecures ſaid Runaway, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

Philadelphia, January 6, 1766.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, on Wedneſday Morning laſt, a French Negroe Man, named JOHN, a likely well-made black Fellow, about 30 Years of Age, pitted with the Small-pox, his Eyes ſmall, and Blood-ſhot, remarkable good Teeth, and wide Mouth, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, walks upright, and is complaiſant: Had on, a good Caſtor Hat, Ozenbrigs Shirt, black Crape Cravat, brown Bearſkin Great-coat, Cloth upper Jacket, lined through with red ſtriped Linſey, with figured Braſs Buttons, a green Nap Sailor's Jacket, the Fore-parts lined with green Shalloon, the Back with Ozenbrigs, with Philadelphia Pattern Braſs Buttons, Leather Breeches, Yarn knit Stockings, good Shoes, and ſquare Steel Buckles. Took with him, a white Shirt, a Pair of Stockings, and a Leather Cap, lined with Fur. It is probable he may be found playing on his Fiddle, which he took with him. Whoever will bring him Home, or give Notice where he may be found, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall be intitled to the above Reward, from ENOCH STORY. Tbctf.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, in Cecil County, Maryland, ſituate on Bohemia River, containing 200 and odd Acres of choice Land, for producing of all Kinds of Grain; of which might be made between 20 and 30 Acres of exceeding good Meadow, at a ſmall Expence. There is on ſaid Place a large Dwelling-houſe, and other Improvements, and it is well ſupplied with good Water. It is a beautiful Situation, and remarkably healthy. The Title is indiſputable. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know further, by applying to the Subſcriber, living in New-Caſtle County, near David Witherſpoon's Tavern.
♂ 7 s. 6 d. HENRY VAN BEBBER.

WILLIAM MURRAY,

HAVING for ſeveral Years ſtudied the Laws of South and North Britain, and, ſince he has been in America, has alſo proſecuted his Studies under ſeveral Attornies, eminent in their Profeſſion, in different Provinces on this Continent; intends to practiſe the CONVEYANCING BRANCH (only) of an Attorney's Buſineſs, which he hopes, from his long Study, and ſome Practice he has had, he will tranſact to the Satisfaction of his Employers. Such as pleaſe to favour him with their Buſineſs, by applying to him at his Houſe, on the Eaſt Side of Second-ſtreet, between Spruce and Union-ſtreets, oppoſite to Mr. Charles Stedman's, may depend on having it tranſacted with Care, Accuracy and Diſpatch; and, with his Employers Approbation, he will carefully peruſe their Titles, and purſue the proper Steps to remedy any Defects that may appear in them; a Circumſtance not always properly attended to in this Province, owing frequently to a falſe Security in the Poſſeſſors, which often proves of fatal Tendency to the Intereſt of their Iſſue, &c.

He has to diſpoſe of, two Lots in the Town of Carliſle, in Cumberland County, with ſome Materials for building on one of them; and one Lot in York Town, in York County, with a ſmall Log Houſe erected thereon. Alſo 200 Acres of Land, warranted, in Sheerman's Valley, a few Acres of which cleared, but if more agreeable to the Purchaſer, he will patent the Land.

The Purchaſer of any Part of the Premiſes, ſhall have reaſonable Time given him for the Payment, as the Subſcriber's principal Motive for ſelling, is his having declined to reſide in that Part of the Province, near which the Premiſes are ſituated.

N. B. If one Lock, alias Slut, a Shoemaker in, or near, Philadelphia, applies to the Subſcriber, he will hear of ſomething to his Advantage. WILLIAM MURRAY. ¶ 10 s.

To be SOSD by
CORNELIA SMITH,
At her Houſe in Market-ſtreet, on the Front of Mr. Joſeph Swift's Store,

MADEIRA, Fyall and Liſbon Wine, by the Quarter Caſk, Dozen, or leſſer Quantity. Likewiſe Chocolate by the Box or Dozen, and Bohea Tea. ¶ 5s. Tbctf.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

ONE equal undivided Third Part of ELIZABETH FURNACE, in Lancaſter County, and of the Lands thereunto belonging; containing 10124 Acres, or thereabouts.

One equal Fourth Part of CHARMING FORGE, in Berks County; with one equal undivided Fourth Part of the Lands belonging to it.

One equal undivided Third Part of the Town of Manheim, in Lancaſter County.

Eight Acres of Meadow Ground, on Greenwich Iſland, adjoining the Lands of Iſaac Zane.

Three Acres and Sixty-five Perches of Meadow Ground on the Glouceſter Point Road, adjoining Andrew Doz's Land.

Three Acres of Meadow Ground on Hollander's Creek, adjoining Robert Erwin's Land.

Six Acres and an Half of Upland, with an Orchard and a Log Houſe thereon, ſituate on Moyamenſing Road, oppoſite Benjamin Kendall's Place, and a little below Garlick-Hall.

One Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land on Tobiccon-creek, in Bucks County, divided into two Farms or Settlements. And,

One Hundred and Twenty-five Acres of Land, in Warrington Townſhip, Bucks County.

Any Perſon or Perſons inclining to purchaſe the Premiſes aforeſaid, or any Part thereof, may enquire, for further Particulars, of the Subſcriber, at his Houſe in Second-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25. 1765. CHARLES STEDMAN. 3 M.

And whereas the Partnerſhip of CHARLES and ALEXANDER STEDMAN being now diſſolved, all thoſe indebted to them, on Bond or Book Debt, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Partnerſhip, to bring in their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and ſettled.

To be SOLD by
DANIEL RUNDLE,
At his Store in Front-ſtreet, near the Corner of Walnut-ſtreet, very cheap for ready Money, or ſhort Credit,

A Variety of European and India Goods, ſuitable to the Seaſon; amongſt which are, a Parcel of Silver Watches, Engliſh Sailcloth from No. 1 to 8; ſundry Sorts of Silks, Ozenbrigs, Flanders Bedticks, Checks, Fiddles, Copperas, Glaſs Ware, 3, 4, 10, 12 and 20d. Nails, London Steel, Bohea Tea by the Cheſt.

Madeira and Teneriffe Wines by the Pipe, Hogſhead or Quarter-caſk; Liſbon Wine in Quarter-caſks, beſt Claret in Bottles, Jamaica Spirit, Weſt-India and Philadelphia Rum, Brandy, Molaſſes, Geneva, Coffee, Ginger, Citron, Gum Seneca, Lime Juice, and a Parcel of empty Caſks, ſuitable for Cyder.

Alſo, at his Diſtillhouſe, on the South Side of Market-ſtreet, above Seventh-ſtreet, is made and ſold,
PHILADELPHIA RUM.

N. B. To be lett on Ground-rent, a Lot of Ground, 18 Feet Front on Third-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite St. Paul's Church. Enquire of DANIEL RUNDLE. Tbctf.

TO be ſold at public Vendue, at the London Coffee-houſe, in Baltimore Town, on Saturday, the 22d of February next, the Houſe, Lot and Store, where Mr. William Buchanan now lives, being on the Eaſt Side of Gay's-ſtreet, near the Market-houſe, which now letts for Fifty Pounds a Year; alſo Part of a Lot unimproved, adjoining to Mr. Daniel Chamier's Diſtillery; alſo three whole Lots, lying on the North Side of the Bridge, in the Addition to ſaid Town, whereon are ſome ſmall Improvements, and the Lots valuable; all which are conveyed to us in Truſt, by William Alkew, of ſaid Town, and ſold for the Payment of ſuch Debts that we are engaged for. Twelve Months Credit will be given for one Half the Purchaſe, on paying the other Half down. The Titles of ſaid Lots are indiſputable.
¶ CHARLES WIESENTHAL, JOSEPH ENSOR.

WILLIAM SYMONDS,

Has imported from London, Briſtol, and Liverpool, &c.

A Large aſſortment of dry goods, which he is now ſelling at his houſe, the corner of Market and Second-ſtreets, oppoſite the Quaker Meeting-houſe, very cheap for ready money, and on uſual terms, at uſual credit. Alſo a neat aſſortment of broadcloths and trimmings, both wholeſale and retail.

MARY SYMONDS, Millinery,

Having divided the ſtock in trade, in the millinery buſineſs, with her ſiſter Ann Pearſon, has to ſell in the corner ſhop in ſaid houſe, for ready money only, a great variety of millinery and other goods, amongſt which are,

A Large aſſortment of Bath, Bruſſels, Mecklin, minionet, trawley and Hanover laces, joining lace, cockſcomb, purl and footings, blond and ſilver blond laces.

Cardinals, plain and figured modes for ditto, flowered ſattins, peelings, half and full ſattins of different colours, ducapes, mantua, paduaſoys, tabbies, Engliſh damaſks, ſtriped luteſtrings, taffeties, farſnets, broad and narrow perſians, Barcelona handkerchiefs and neckclothe, bandanoe ſilk handkerchiefs, romal ſilk ditto, ſilk mitts, ſewing ſilks, ſilk hats and bonnets, ſilk purſes, Chineſe ſewing ſilk, ſilk velvets, mens ſilk ſtockings.

A great variety figured and plain ribbon, plain, flowered, ſtriped and ſpotted gauzes, ſilk gauzes, catgut and pariſnet, gauze caps and handkerchiefs, gauze ſuits, Italian ſtamped handkerchiefs, cap wires, ſkeleton wires, ſleeve knots and ſtomachers, tippets, ruffs, fitlets, turbans, pompoons, breaſt flowers, toſſels, gimps, fringes, laces, garland trimmings, French and Engliſh white wax necklaces and ear-rings, ſilver ſpreaders, garnet and paſte ear-rings, gauze net rings, gold wire ear-rings, boys black and blue velvet and ſattin caps, black and white oſtrich feathers for ditto, ermine for cloaks, muffs and tippets, a great variety India, ivory, bone and common fans, and fan mounts, dreſſed and undreſſed dolls, quilted and plain child-bed baſkets, white ſattin pincuſhions, ſwaiths and chimney lines, childrens white muſlin robes, childrens red and black Morocco ſhoes and pumps, women and childrens packthread and bone ſtays, a great aſſortment of gloves and mitts, worſted, cotton and thread ſtockings, womens and girls ſtuff ſhoes and clogs, quilted caps and rolls for the hair.

A large aſſortment of Iriſh linens, 7 8ths and yd. wd. lawns and cambricks, gulix holland, long lawns, flowered lawns, Swiſs lawns, two yds. yd. and half, and yd. wd. book muſlins, yd. and half ell, and yd. wd. humhum, mulmul, jackonot and ſeerbet muſlins, ſtriped and flowered ditto, Dreſden Aprons, handkerchiefs and ruffles, Dreſden wriſtbands, a great variety of printed calicoes and cottons, and large blue and white furniture ditto, diaper damaſks, India demities, Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting, ozenbrigs, clouting diaper, tablecloths, a large aſſortment of checks and check handkerchiefs, and cotton romals.

Bombazeens, harrateens, Beſleiſles, grazets, meſſinets, venetian poplins, Hungarian ſtripes, flowered Queens ſtuffs, ruſſels, calimancoes, durants, tammies, ſhaloons, rattinets, brolios, ſilk and cotton luteſtrings, womens quilted ſilk and ſtuff petticoats, India nankeens, worſted and ſilk breeches patterns, cotton velvet, and flowered ſhapes, kenting handkerchiefs, Flanders ticks, bed bunting, ticking, black and white ſtock tapes, Liſle threads, coloured and Scotch threads, broad and narrow tapes, quality bindings, blue and white apron tape, ſhirt and ſleeve buttons, ink powder, temple ſpectacles in ſteel caſes, ſciſſars, knives, ſhoe buckles, braſs candleſticks, coffee mills, pins, needles, puffs, powder, Polaſ ſtarch, waſhballs, pomatum, patches, court-plaiſter, Engliſh flour of muſtard, Scotch ſnuff; Anderſon's Scotch pills, Hungary and lavender water, beſt hyſon and bohea teas.

N. B. She makes up goods in the millinery way, and ſupplies orders from the country as uſual. Fans mounted. Tbc.

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February 13, 1766. NUMB. 1938.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

NUMBER I.

To the PRINTER.

THOUGH it is univerſally allowed, that Government is eſtabliſhed for the Sake of the People, yet thoſe who are exalted to rule, are too frequently ſo fond of enlarging their Sway, and ſubjecting every thing to their Will and Pleaſure, that a People who would be free, cannot be too much on their Guard againſt the Encroachments of Power. The Honour and Dignity of the State require that the Prince, and thoſe to whom the Adminiſtration of public Affairs is intruſted, ſhould be ſupported according to their ſeveral Ranks. But as human Nature is frail, and as Wealth gives Power, and Power creates Ambition and Pride, which hurry Men on to Tyranny and Oppreſſion, it is neceſſary, for the Sake of the Subjects Liberty, that the Funds appropriated for the Purpoſe above mentioned, ſhould remain in the Gift of the People; or, if made certain and perpetual, that they be no more than juſt ſufficient for the ordinary Support of Government; and that, in all extraordinary Caſes, the People be called on to ſupply the Charge, by temporary Donations.

This is the beſt Security the People have againſt the Encroachments of Power, and without this, no Nation can long remain free. By this alone England preſerved its Liberties againſt the Attempts of the arbitrary Stewarts. Had Charles the Firſt had Funds ſufficient, the Power of the Crown muſt have prevailed, and triumphed over the Liberty of the Subject. So long as he could, under any Colour of Law, Cuſtom, Uſage, or by any other Means, extort from his Subjects Money ſufficient to defray his Expences, he governed without Parliaments, and the Nation groaned under grievous Oppreſſions, without Hopes of Redreſs. But when his Neceſſities forced him to call a Parliament, then of Courſe came on an Enquiry into, and Redreſs of, Grievances. Oppreſſion fled before the Repreſentatives of an injured People, and Law and Liberty quickly revived.

It is eaſy to perceive, that if the Power of granting Money be ſo neceſſary for preſerving the Liberties of a People, who live under the Eye and Government of their Prince, it is much more ſo, when their remote Situation ſubjects them to the Rule of ſubordinate Governors, whoſe Intereſts are ſeparate from the People they govern; and who too frequently conſider their Appointment as the Means of bettering their Fortunes, or as a Step to farther Advancement. How far this may be the Caſe with many of the Governments of the Britiſh Colonies in America, I leave others to judge. But I am apprehenſive, that unleſs the Meetings of the ſeveral Aſſemblies be ſo abſolutely neceſſary, that they cannot be diſpenſed withal, there will ſoon be Occaſion taken of laying them aſide. Let but the Power of giving Money be taken from them, and veſted elſewhere, we ſhall quickly find, that neither the Want of Laws for internal Police, nor the Redreſs of Grievances, will be deemed a ſufficient Cauſe for convening them. We may then hear of other Aſſemblies, beſides that of Jamaica, which ſhall have become ſo obnoxious, that their Governors ſhall have Orders to convene them no more, but to proceed in the Adminiſtration of public Affairs without them, and to draw from ſome eſtabliſhed Fund Money ſufficient for the Expences of Government. What then muſt the Situation of the Colonies be, when, notwithſtanding what they may ſuffer from the Abuſe of Power, they have none to complain to; none to redreſs their Grievances; no Way to right or do themſelves Juſtice, but by open Force and Tumults?

But the eſtabliſhing perpetual Funds, not only renders the Aſſemblies, or Meetings of the Peoples Repreſentatives, unneceſſary; it is dangerous on other Accounts. It increaſes the Number of penal Statutes, injurious to the Liberty of the Subject; it oppreſſes the People with immenſe Numbers of idle Drones, employed in collecting ſmall Sums, ariſing from a Variety of Impoſts; and, not to mention the many Opportunities it affords of obliging Favourites with profitable Jobs, it increaſes the Number of Miniſterial Dependants, by the Multitude of Offices hereby erected, of which the Miniſtry have the ſole Diſpoſal, and thereby frequently gives them an undue Influence and Power in the State.------

To paſs over the Multitudes of Collectors, Comptrollers, Surveyors, and other Tax-gatherers, it would lead me beyond the Bounds of this Paper, to recount the Volumes of ſevere Laws enacted for collecting the Exciſe and other Duties in England, or to attempt an Enumeration of the Thouſands of Land and Tide Waiters, together with the Number of Boats, Barges and Cutters, all employed to prevent a Breach of theſe Laws, and which muſt all be ſupported and paid out of the Money collected; ſo that though immenſe Sums are levied on the Subject, very little goes into the Exchequer. As to Jobs, the STAMP ACT, lately forged for America, affords a very notorious Inſtance. From the Scraps of Stamped Papers brought here from Halifax it appears, the Commiſſioners, to whom, it ſeems, the late aſſumed Right of taxing the Colonies is in Part transferred, have valued their Paper at about Six Pounds Sterling a Ream, which at any other Stationer's Shop in London might be bought for Ten Shillings; ſo that their Profits on every Thouſand Reams would be Five Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds. Now ſuppoſing all the Colonies on the Continent, together with the Iſlands, ſhould only take Ten Thouſand Reams of Paper in a Year, this would afford them an annual Sum of Fifty-five Thouſand Pounds Sterling. A handſome Perquiſite! great Part of which, no Doubt, the Contriver of the Act expected ſhould fall to his Share!

CHARLES-TOWN, January 14.

THE General Aſſembly of this Province ordered the Thanks of the Houſe to be given to Thomas Lynch, Chriſtopher Gadſden, and John Rutledge, Eſquires, for their faithful Service, in meeting with the Committees of the ſeveral Colonies on the Continent, and aſſiſting at the late Congreſs at New-York; which was accordingly done by the Speaker.

Extract of a Letter from Georgia, dated Jan. 6, 1766.

"Our Liberty here is at a very low ebb. When we received the firſt accounts of the oppoſition made to the ſtamp-act to the northward, the ſame ſpirit took place here, and there ſeemed to be a general diſlike to it; but of late ſome of our merchants (finding their intereſt concerned) who at firſt exclaimed moſt againſt the act, drew off, and have even endeavoured to ſuppreſs the ſpirit of liberty, by gaining over the greateſt part of the ſhip-maſters to their ſide. The number of the ſons of liberty are too few here to make any head againſt the other party, which is ſupported by the rangers of this province.---Laſt Thurſday a number of people aſſembled together, after a muſter of the militia, and having provided themſelves with drums and colours, marched to the Governor's gate, in order to know if he intended to appoint a diſtributor of ſtamps, as a petition for that purpoſe was then handed about, and ſubſcribed by a number of the merchants, &c. Previous to the peoples getting to his Excellency's gate, he was informed that the populace were going to take the ſtamps out of the magazine in Fort Halifax, where they were lodged; on which his Excellency went with his muſket to the guard-houſe, and muſtered the rangers to protect the ſtamps, and bring them from the fort to ſecure them in the guard-houſe, from whence he ſaw the people before his gate, and came up to them with his gun in his hand. When he got into the middle of the crowd, he aſked what they wanted? To which they anſwered, that they came to know if he intended to appoint a diſtributor of ſtamps, in conſequence of the application intended to be made by the merchants. He told them that, if they had any thing to aſk, this was not a manner to wait upon the governor of a province; that he would not violate his oaths to his Majeſty; that as no application had been made to him as before mentioned, he would act as he thought proper; and that, in four months time, they would find he was a friend to liberty, while their meaſures were deſtructive of it; and a good deal more to this effect. This happened at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the mob diſperſed, in order to meet at a minute's warning, whenever they heard of a ſtamp diſtributor being appointed. His Excellency then ordered about forty rangers to the fort, for the ſtamped papers, which they took from thence, and depoſited in the guard-houſe, where a ſtrong guard has been kept on them ever ſince. The governor remained in the ſtreets with about forty merchants, their clerks, and ſome captains of veſſels, all armed, till between eight and nine o'clock, when he left them. When his Excellency left them, they adjourned to a tavern, where they remained for ſome time, till a ſon of liberty, who had been engaged moſt part of the day in the wars of Bacchus, introduced himſelf into their company; he was immediately kicked out, and followed by the clerks, and ſome other of the company, who, after beating him ſeverely, forced into a room where ſeveral others were met to ſpend the evening; thoſe they alſo fell upon and knocked down with their guns. This was not the intention of the meeting of the Governor's party; their intention was to ſee there was no riot in the ſtreets; but ſome of them carried matters too far. Our ſtamp maſter arrived at Tybee laſt Thurſday, and on Friday the ſcout-boat, with ſome rangers, was ſent to bring him to town. He came up about twelve o'clock Saturday forenoon, and was landed a little way below town, where he was waited upon by a few gentlemen, who conducted him as privately as poſſible to the Governor's, where he has remained ever ſince, and, I believe, is afraid to venture abroad.---I am afraid as matters now ſtand we ſhall have ſtamping enough to morrow or next day. Any oppoſition will now be fruitleſs, as thoſe yet hearty in the cauſe of liberty, are but few in number."-----

Laſt Saturday Evening, a Gentleman arrived in Town from Georgia, who informs us, That the Stamp-Act took Place there on Tueſday laſt, only in Reſpect to the clearing out of Veſſels; and that the Merchants, and other Inhabitants in that Province, had entered into Bonds, that they would not make Uſe of Stamped-Papers for any other Purpoſe whatſoever.

WARSAW, Oct. 28.

AS ſoon as the King had received Advice, that the Court of France had declared itſelf diſpoſed to acknowledge his elevation to the throne of Poland, his Majeſty diſpatched the Count Poninſki, Staroſt of Auſtria, to accommodate, in an amicable manner, the miſunderſtanding which aroſe here, during the time of the interregnum, between the Marquis de Paulmay, Ambaſſador from the moſt Chriſtian King, and the Prince Primate. When this accommodation is compleated, Prince Cartoriſki, General of Podolia, will go in quality of Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his Majeſty and the Republick, to notify in form, to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the election of our King.

Vienna, Oct. 30. It is aſſured that the Empreſs Queen hath reſerved to herſelf, of the money which was bequeathed to her by the late Emperor, only ſome Millions, which ſhe hath placed in the hands of the Count de Hatzfeld, to be depoſited at four per cent. in the bank eſtabliſhed here, and which money is deſtined for ſuch of her children as are not provided for; the reſt is to be employed for the advantage of the bank. The Emperor, her auguſt ſon, willing to follow ſo great an example of diſintereſtedneſs, hath given up his quota, declaring that it ſhall be uſed for the diſcharge of the debts of the State.

A report prevails, that the Field Marſhal, Prince Frederick de Deux Ponts, hath reſigned to the Empreſs Queen the poſt of Commandant General of Bohemia, which he enjoyed.

Parma, Oct. 26. A courier arrived the 20th inſtant from Madrid, to acquaint Prince Ferdinand, that his Catholick Majeſty has declared him Infanta of Spain, which gives univerſal joy here.

Hamburgh, Nov. 1. One of our Merchants houſes here, which made a Figure as if it had been poſſeſſed of millions, has failed.

We learn from Calmer, that there has been a great Fire in that town, by which upwards of a hundred houſes were reduced to aſhes.

LONDON, November 12.

It is whiſpered that certain papers, of the laſt importance, have been found in the cabinet of a deceaſed perſonage; being a complete key to many ſecret tranſactions during the laſt ten years.

Friday night laſt a meſſenger was diſpatched from the Secretary of State's office to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Ambaſſador to the Court of France, on affairs of conſequence.

It is reported, that freſh inſtructions were laſt week diſpatched to the Governors of our Garriſons abroad, in conſequence of ſome late advices received.

Saturday laſt a few gentlemen, in order to pay their laſt reſpect to the remains of the Duke of Cumberland, had a barge moored in the middle of the Thames, oppoſite the painted chamber, which was covered and lined with black, with proper colours flying, half ſtaff high, and had the Royal ſtandard in the center, with this motto, "Mourn Britannia, Cumberland's no more."

Immediately after the firſt gun's being fired in the Park, it was anſwered by minute guns from the barge during the proceſſion; and the whole was conducted with the utmoſt decency, under the direction of two officers, who had been many times eye-witneſſes of his Royal Highneſs's courage and conduct in defence of his country, againſt its natural and inveterate enemies.

We hear that in many churches on Sunday laſt the ſermons were judiciouſly adapted to the mournful occaſion of public ſorrow, for the loſs of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland; and, particularly, we are told the afternoon preacher in one pariſh church, within the liberty of Weſtminſter, paid a juſt tribute of praiſe to the high merits of that amiable Prince, by ſaying, "That his country owed to him the moſt eminent ſervices, particularly by repelling the invaſion of daring rebels: That he had no friends but the friends of freedom, nor any foes but the enemies of his king, his country, and his religion: And that his loſs was at this time a great public misfortune, when his counſels were ſo needful for the ſupport of a tottering ſtate."

We hear that ſuch of his Majeſty's cutters as are ordered to be recalled from the Weſt Indies, are to be ſtationed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and coaſts of Newfoundland, to prevent the French from carrying on an illicit trade in that part of North America.

A Rumour prevails, that the Language of a certain foreign court is of late ſtrangely altered; for which various ſhrewd conjectures are aſſigned by Politicians at the Weſt End of the Town.

Nov. 14. The report of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York being to be created Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, is again revived; and that he will be aſſiſted in the management of that high department by a Council of Rear Admirals, who have done honour to the Britiſh Flag, both at home and abroad.

It is now again confidently aſſerted, that a certain American Governor is actually ſuperſeded.

According to the laſt advices from Portugal, that Court ſeemed under no great Apprehenſions concerning the Fate of Magazan, and were in no Hurry to ſend ſuccours thither.

It is ſaid our Court will aſſiſt the Portugueſe with ſome ſhips of war for the defence of Magazan.

Some new Prohibitions of the Portugueſe Miniſtry againſt the Exportation of gold Coin out of that Kingdom, it is ſaid, have been the Object of certain late Councils this Side of the Water.

In the Leyden Gazettee of the 5th of November, under the Article London, is the following Paragraph:---"The Duke of Bedford, whoſe Eloquence is known, will ſet himſelf at the head of a Party, which is forming to juſtify, in that Aſſembly, the Conduct of the old Miniſtry, and to oppoſe whatever may be undertaken by the preſent Miniſtry for changing or ſuppreſſing any of the Acts or Regulations eſtabliſhed by their Predeceſſors. The Party in the Oppoſition increaſes more and more. But the Court have no Doubt that the preſent Miniſters will be able to keep their Places, and to gain in Parliament the patriotic Points they have in View."

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint William Gordon, Eſq; to be his Miniſter at the Court of Bruſſels, in the room of Sir James Porter, who is recalled.

It is reported that a noble Lord, worn out in the ſervice of his Country, will ſoon retire from all publick Buſineſs, with an appointment of 7000 l. per annum.

A few days ago the Right Hon. the Marquis of Rockingham ſent a polite meſſage to Sir Robert Ladbroke and Sir William Stephenſon, requeſting an interview; and on their waiting on him, his Lordſhip informed them, that his Majeſty, after the example of his Royal Grandfather, on a ſimilar occaſion (the great Fire in Cornhill in 1748, in the Mayoralty of Sir Robert Ladbroke) had been pleaſed to order One Thouſand Pounds to be applied for the Benefit of the unhappy Sufferers at the Fire which broke out on Thurſday laſt in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet; and Directions were accordingly given for the immediate payment thereof to Sir William Stephenſon, that Gentleman being Lord Mayor at the time of the laſt dreadful Conflagration.

On Wedneſday and Thurſday laſt, the Right Hon. Lord Camden had two conferences with his Majeſty.

Nov. 16. Commodore Harriſon is returned to Genoa from Leghorn; and it is ſaid, in Letters from thence, that he propoſed ſailing immediately to Algier, to demand Satisfaction for the taking of ſome Genoeſe Sailors, who were on board a Veſſel under Engliſh Colours.

Advices from the Hague, of the 10th of this month, inform us, that Sir Joſeph Yorke, his Britannick Majeſty's Miniſter there, was preparing to return to England, to take upon him a conſiderable Employment under the Government.

Yeſterday an extraordinary Meſſenger was diſpatched to his Grace the Duke of Richmond at Paris.

A curious Marble Buſt of the Right Hon. Lord Camden, we are informed, is now executing by an eminent Artiſt, to be placed in the Temple of Worthies at Stowe, in Buckinghamſhire.

A Bill is to be brought into the Parliament in Ireland, in their preſent Seſſion, for augmenting their Currency to an Equality with Engliſh Sterling Money.

Letters from Naples, by way of Rome, adviſe, that the French Ambaſſador at that Court ſet out ſuddenly for Paris in the night between the 23d and 24th ult.

The late Duke of Cumberland's ſtud, we are credibly informed, will not be ſold for leſs than 50000 l.

We hear the forfeited eſtates in Scotland, which were ſettled upon his late Royal Highneſs, will be ſettled upon his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

The report of the French having refuſed the payment of the Canada-bills is without foundation; the 24th inſt. it is ſaid, being fixed upon for adjuſting, and ſettling the time of payment, to the entire ſatisfaction of the proprietors.

The Right Hon. Mr. Pitt is expected at his Houſe in Jermyn-Street, next Friday, from Somerſetſhire, to reſide here during the Winter.

A Plan is now under conſideration, laid down by Major Rogers, in order to diſcover the North Weſt Paſſage over North-America by Land, which ſo often in vain has been attempted by Sea.

Some letters from Dantzick aſſure us, that a freſh corps of 5 or 6000 Ruſſian Troops is approaching Poliſh Pruſſia, and has orders to take up winter-quarters in Poland.

We hear from Liſbon, that the Portugueſe Governors, in ſome Provinces of Brazil, had introduced Martial-Law, on Account

of the Paraguayans having made Diſpoſitions for attacking Nova Colonia.

They write from Liſbon, that three Portugueſe Governors of the Canary Iſlands were ordered home, to anſwer ſome Complaints of the Engliſh in obſtructing their new Settlement on the Continent of Africa, near Cape Verde.

There has been a numerous Meeting of Gentlemen at the Old Caſtle of Exeter, to draw up a Petition to the Parliament for a total Repeal of the Cyder Act.

A Letter from Truro mentions, that great Quantities of Timber and Planks, ſuppoſed to be Part of the Cargoe of ſome wrecked North-American Veſſel, have lately been caſt aſhore there.

A Liſt was publiſhed in the Papers of the 12th, of a total Change in the Miniſtry, that it was ſaid would certainly take Place before the Meeting of Parliament. In this Liſt, the Duke of Bedford and Mr. Pitt, were to be of the Cabinet Council, but to hold no Offices.---Mr. Grenville, firſt Lord of the Treaſury, &c. but ſeveral Reaſons are produced to ſhow, that there is not the leaſt Degree of Credit to be given to this Intelligence.

An Expreſs with extraordinary Diſpatches from the Duke of Richmond at Paris, is juſt arrived.

They write from St. Malo's, that 8 Veſſels, belonging to that Port, had been taken by the Engliſh on the Banks of Newfoundland.

Extract of a letter from Albany Fort, Hudſon's Bay.

"We have juſt now received an account from Henley, which is the next fort from us, of a diſturbance there has been among the Indians: They have brought ſeveral ſcalps here, which I have ſeen, and at preſent we are but in an indifferent ſituation. There is a French ſettlement about 200 miles from us: God knows how we ſhall fare; but I hope for the beſt; for we have no more than 24 men in our place, and we can get only about fifty men in the ſloop, &c."

It is ſaid that the Marquiſ de Bloffet, who was charged with the affairs of France, in the abſence of Count Guerchy, will ſoon ſet out for Paris, having been recalled.

The vacant Red Garter, late Sir Charles Howard's, we hear, is intended for the gallant Sir William Johnſon, now in America.

Lord Charles Montague is appointed Governor of South-Carolina.

Harwich, Nov. 8. Laſt Saturday or Sunday was loſt on the Hinder, the Ship Rodney, Captain Daniel M'Donald, loaded with Rice from Carolina, and laſt from Portſmouth. The Crew are ſaved, but the Ship and Cargoe are entirely loſt.

Portſmouth, Nov. 17. We hear that a fleet is to be fitted out here in the ſpring, but where deſtined we know not.

Edinburgh, Nov. 13. This afternoon, purſuant to a ſentence of the high court of juſticiary (His Majeſty's fourth reprieve being expired) Lieut. Patrick Ogilvie was carried from the Tolbooth here, and hanged in the graſs market; his behaviour on this melancholy occaſion gave ground to the ſpectators to think him penitent, as he ſeemingly reſigned with much compoſure to his unhappy fate; but we do not hear he made any public confeſſion. So great a concourſe of people has, perhaps, not been ſeen in this place on ſuch an occaſion in the memory of man.---A very moving incident happened after Mr. Ogilvie was turned over; the nooſe of the rope ſlipt, and he fell down, but was immediately carried up again by two or three of the city ſervants, Mr. Ogilvie, in the mean time, making what reſiſtance he could, and was turned over a ſecond time, and then continued hanging till dead.

Cork, Nov. 4. We hear from good authority that the White Boys, to the amount of two hundred and upwards, went on foot and horſe back through the town of Clonmel, on the night of Saturday ſe'nnight, and purſued the road leading to Featherd, near which place they buried a man to his ſhoulders, and left him faſt in the ground, until he was diſcovered by ſome perſons of humanity, who relieved him.---This puniſhment, we hear, was inflicted for his diſobedience of their orders. And,

On laſt Wedneſday night a great number aſſembled about two miles beyond Ardfinan, on the high road, and proceeded from thence to a place called Rathſalla, near Caſhel, where they pulled down a dwelling-houſe, and beat the owner in a deſperate manner.---This puniſhment was inflicted for his preſuming to take charge of a gentleman's ſtock in the room of a perſon who had been diſmiſſed.

By Captain HATCH, arrived at Boſton from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, November 16.

IT was generally expected, when the laſt Letters were received from New England, that not one lawyer on the American Continent would make uſe of the new ſtamps, lately arrived from England.

On Monday evening, and not before, arrived at his houſe in town, the right hon. Lord Adam Gordon, Colonel of His Majeſty's 66th regiment of foot, and member of parliament for Aberdeenſhire, from the Weſt Indies, but laſt from New-York. With his Lordſhip came over John Johnſon, Eſq; ſon and heir to Sir William Johnſon, Baronet, His Majeſty's ſuperintendant of Indian affairs in the Northern diſtrict of America.

Nov. 22. Wedneſday the right hon. Lord Adam Gordon had a conference with His Majeſty's Secretaries of ſtate, when it is ſaid his Lordſhip informed them of the preſent ſtate of North-America, and of the uneaſineſs of the people, on account of the new ſtamp act.

Nov. 23. Yeſterday there was a great levee at St. James's, and alſo a Privy Council, at which His Majeſty, the right hon. the Earl of Winchelſea, Preſident, and ſeveral principal Lords of the Council, aſſiſted, which is ſaid to be on affairs relating to the plantations.

Yeſterday there was a great Board of Treaſury, which ſat a conſiderable time.

John Johnſon, Eſq; ſon to Sir William Johnſon, his Majeſty's Superintendant for North-America, has brought over ſome very curious Indian productions, as a preſent to her Majeſty.

It is ſaid that Sir William Johnſon, fatigued by his unwearied application to the intereſt of America for many years paſt, intends ſoon to retire from public buſineſs; and that his ſon, John Johnſon, Eſq; arrived from thence, will be appointed to ſucceed him in the Superintendantſhip of Indian affairs for the Northern Provinces.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from France, by which we have the following advices, viz. From Smyrna, by way of Leghorn, that the Georgians, after having gained ſeveral advantages over the Turks, had at length come to a pitched battle with them, wherein the Turks had upwards of 6000 men killed, and a great number wounded and made priſoners.

It is reported that the right hon. Lord Adam Gordon will ſoon be appointed an American Governor.

It is ſaid that one of our Ambaſſadors at a foreign court has received orders to take his leave within a month, unleſs ſome conceſſions are made in that time for ſome inſults offered to the Britiſh flag in the Mediterranean.

We hear that a treaty is now on the carpet with the court of Spain, for the Engliſh to have liberty to reſort to and cut logwood at Rattan-Iſle, near Campeachy.

In ſome diſpatches juſt received from a gentleman in high office in America, we are credibly informed he has mentioned, that ſhould the late act of parliament be carried into execution for enforcing the ſtamp duty, the tax muſt be levied by military collectors, for as to perſons of civil employ, it was apprehended not one would be found hardy enough to undertake an office ſo diſagreeable to all ranks of people, as well as dangerous in itſelf.

From the extra attendance which his Majeſty's meſſengers, and thoſe of the ſecretaries of ſtate, have, for ſome days paſt, given at the reſpective offices, it is reported that buſineſs of much importance is upon the carpet.

The report of the day is, that the Hon. Mr. G. is about to retire from all future connections of a public nature, with a large appointment and peerage.

Lord Camden, we hear, will deliver his opinion concerning the legality of warrants iſſued by Secretaries of ſtate on Wedneſday next.

It is now pretty confidently aſſerted, that a great nobleman is making over all his eſtates in truſt, and intends to make a ſpeedy retreat to another country.

His Majeſty has conferred the honour of Knighthood on Sir William Johnſon's ſon, who lately arrived from America.

It is ſaid, that his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland gave away near 6000 l. annually in private charities.

It is reported, that all our ſea and land officers in the ſervice of a foreign Prince, will ſoon be recalled.

ANNAPOLIS, January 30.

Laſt Month the Officer of the Cuſtoms at Oxford, was applied to to clear a Ship then loaded with Wheat, in Choptank, who (being ſo inſtructed by his Principal) refuſed to do it; on which, Application was made to the Collector of Pocomoke, who, juſtly weighing the diſagreeable Situation of Affairs, concluded his Moſt Gracious Majeſty's tender Regard for the Property of his good Subjects, would not require IMPOSSIBILITIES of his Officers; and therefore ventured to give her a Clearance without Stamps, but refuſed to take any Fee, to avoid giving his Brother Officers any Umbrage, as the Ship was entered in another Diſtrict.

Since the above Paragraph was ſent for Publication, which was ſome time before Chriſtmas, we hear Orders have been ſent to Oxford Cuſtom-houſe, to clear out Veſſels without Stamps, certifying, that none are to be had, nor any Perſons to diſtribute them.

Veſſels clear out here, at the Offices, in the ſame Manner.

His Majeſty's Sloop Hawke, which brought the Stampt Paper intended for this Province, is yet here, and the --------Vellum, Parchment, Paper, &c. lie ſtill on board.

BOSTON, January 27.

Friday laſt the Halifax Packet in 17 Days, and Yeſterday Capt. Pepper, in 10 Days, arrived here from Halifax; neither of which confirm the (pretended) Orders the Captains of the Cruizers at New-York have aſſumed to take; but on the contrary ſay, that Veſſels are entered there (without Stamps) as uſual, which may more fully appear by the following

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated January 1, 1766.

"It gives us great Pleaſure to find the Port again open, ſo that an Intercourſe is not likely to be further interrupted.---The Veſſels are admitted to an Entry here as uſual, without exacting the Penalty of Ten Pounds, as preſcribed in the-----Stamp Act.---The Diſtributor of the Stamps with us has received Inſtructions from the Commiſſioners of the Stamp Duties, not to proſecute any Perſon upon the Penalties of the Act, but only to repreſent to them who the Perſons are that refuſe Obedience, &c.-----This has the Appearance of Conviction among the Learned on the other Side the Water, that the Act is unconſtitutional; wherefore they ſeem to decline a legal and judicial Determination upon it. Surely this forbodes good Tidings.-----I pray God that the next Parliament may, by ſome wiſe and prudent Meaſures, remove every Obſtacle of Jealouſy between the Old and New-Engliſh Men, and the Benefits of Britons, under the Britiſh Conſtitution, for ever hereafter be mutually enjoyed."

The Inferior Court of Common Pleas at Portſmouth, carries on Buſineſs as uſual, without Stamps.

Feb. 3. Friday laſt Capt. Hathorne arrived at Salem from the Grenades, and after he had been to the Cuſtom-Houſe, and entered his Veſſel, it was reported his Papers were ſtamped; upon hearing of which, the Select Men of the Town were applied to by a Number of the Sons of Liberty, deſiring them to ſend to the Cuſtom-Houſe for thoſe Marks of Slavery, that they might ſee them, having had nothing of the Kind among them till then. The Gentlemen at the Office readily delivered them up, when they were brought upon the Parade, and there expoſed to public View, then carried to the London Coffee-Houſe, where were aſſembled a large Company of reſpectable People (on the Occaſion) who ſoon came to the following Reſolves, viz. 1. That theſe Marks of Tyranny were by no Means to be lodged in a public Office. 2. That they, together with a Jack-Boot (out of which the D---l was peeping) ſhould be affixed to a long Pole, and carried thus between Heaven and Earth (as fit for neither) near to the common Whipping-Poſt. But ſome objecting that they did not deſerve ſo much Honour as to be fixed to it, it was then agreed they ſhould be burnt nigh it; which was accordingly done, by a Bonfire prepared for that Purpoſe, amidſt the loud Huzzas of the Aſſembly, and the Aſhes ſcattered in the Air. After which the Populace immediately diſperſed, without doing any Harm, or making any Diſturbance. A Number of Gentlemen returned to the Coffee-Houſe, ſpent the Evening, and drank ſeveral loyal Toaſts, ſuch as Long Life and Proſperity to His Majeſty King George the Third; Deſtruction to the Stamp Act, &c. &c.

Extract from the Minutes of the Journal of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Ordered, That the Extract of the Letter from the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary CONWAY, to his Excellency the Governor, accompanying his Meſſage, be printed in the Journal.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Hon. HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY, Eſq; one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, to Governor BERNARD, dated at St. James's, October 24, 1765.

"IT is with the greateſt Concern his Majeſty learns the Diſturbances which have lately ariſen in your Province; the general Confuſion that ſeems to reign there; and the total Languor and want of Energy in your Government to exert itſelf with any Dignity or Efficacy, for the Suppreſſion of Tumults, which ſeem to ſtrike at the very Being of all Authority and Subordination amongſt you.

"Nothing can certainly exceed the ill adviſed and intemperate Conduct held by a Party in your Province, which can in no way contribute to the Removal of any real Grievance they might labour under, but may tend to impede and obſtruct the Exertion of his Majeſty's benevolent Attention to the Eaſe and Comfort, as well as to the Welfare of all his People.

"It is hoped and expected, that this want of Confidence in the Juſtice and Tenderneſs of the Mother Country, and this open Reſiſtance to its Authority, can only have found Place among the lower and more ignorant of the People; the better and wiſer Part of the Colonies will know that Decency and Submiſſion may prevail, not only to redreſs Grievances, but to obtain Grace and Favour, while the Outrage of a public Violence can expect nothing but Severity and Chaſtiſement.

"Theſe Sentiments you, and all his Majeſty's Servants, from a Senſe of your Duty to, and Love of your Country, will endeavour to excite and encourage: You will all in a particular Manner call upon them not to render their Caſe deſperate. You will in the ſtrongeſt Colours repreſent to them the dreadful Conſequences that muſt unevitably attend the forcible and violent Reſiſtance to Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, and the Scene of Miſery and Deſtruction to both Countries inſeparable from ſuch a Conduct.

"For however unwillingly his Majeſty may conſent to the Exertion of ſuch Powers as may endanger the Safety of a ſingle Subject; yet can he not permit his own Dignity, and the Authority of the Britiſh Legiſlature, to be trampled on by Force and Violence, and in avowed Contempt of all Order, Duty and Decorum.

"If the Subject is aggrieved, he knows in what Manner legally and conſtitutionally to apply for Relief; but it is not ſuitable either to the Safety or Dignity of the Britiſh Empire, that any Individuals, under the Pretence of redreſſing Grievances, ſhould preſume to violate the public Peace."

Extract from Mr. Secretary Conway's circular Letter to the Governor of a neighbouring Colony, dated St. James's, October 24, 1765.

-------"If by lenient and perſuaſive Methods you can contribute to reſtore the Peace and Tranquility to the Provinces, on which their Welfare and Happineſs depend, you will do a moſt acceptable and eſſential Service to your Country: But having taken every Step which the utmoſt Prudence and Lenity can dictate, in Compaſſion to the Folly and Ignorance of ſome miſguided People; you will not, on the other Hand, fail to uſe your utmoſt Power for repelling all Acts of Outrage and Violence, and to provide for the Maintenance of Peace and good Order in the Province, by ſuch a timely Exertion of Force as that Occaſion may require; for which Purpoſe you will make the proper Application to General Gage, or Lord Colville, Commanders of his Majeſty's Land and Naval Forces in America.

"For however unwillingly his Majeſty may conſent to the Exertion of ſuch Powers as may endanger the Safety of a ſingle Subject; yet can he not permit his own Dignity, and the Authority of the Britiſh Legiſlature, to be trampled on by Force and Violence, and in an avowed Contempt of all Order, Duty and Decorum."

Extract of a Letter from an eminent Merchant in London to his Friend in Medford, near Boſton, dated Sept. 27, 1765.

"I have before me your obliging Favour of 4 July, and am ſo fully ſenſible of the Hardſhips America is under, that I have ſtrongly remonſtrated more than once to our new Lord of Trade in your Favour.-----Our new Miniſtry ſeem ſenſible you are oppreſſed, and ſeem diſpoſed to relieve you, and your Friends on this Side are ready to improve it. Faithful Remonſtrances ſhall not be wanting, nor any thing elſe in the Power of Sir, your humble ſervant, ****"

It ſeems by the Papers we have received by Captain Hatch, that the ſtate of America is, in our Mother Country, a principal Subject of political Diſquiſition; and it is with Pleaſure we can acquaint the Public, that many able Advocates for the Colonies have exerted themſelves much in our Behalf: The abſurd and inconſiſtent Poſitions advanced by the Tools of Oppreſſion ſeem, however, to be utterly unworthy of ſerious Animadverſion, and accordingly, by many, are treated with that Ridicule and Contempt which they juſtly merit.

Captain Hatch turned away from along ſide his Ship 35 or 40 Tons of Stampt Paper, though ſtrongly ſolicited to take it on board, for which he was offered a large Freight, and the Cash to be paid immediately.-----This baneful Commodity was carried, by the Watermen, up and down the River, in order to be freighted in ſome other American Ship, but in vain, they all nobly rejecting to have any Concern with it: But afterwards, by its being carried on Shore, and packed up in a different Manner (ſaid to be in Caſks) it was reported to be ſome how ſlipt on board the Ship of one Captain James Kirkwood, of Boſton, under the Character of ſome other Article.

There are Letters in Town from Perſons of Diſtinction on the other Side the Water, intimating that Propoſals had been lately made to the Miniſtry, that the Twelve Judges of England ſhould, upon ſolemn Argument, decide the Queſtion of Right in the Britiſh Parliament, to impoſe Taxes on the Colonies. And at the ſame Time, That ſome of the principal Merchants being aſked what was beſt to be done reſpecting the Stamp-Act; their Advice was immediately to Repeal it, as the preſent Exigencies and Temper of the Colonies would not permit its Execution.----That it was the Intereſt of Great-Britain to ſecure the Colonies by the Indulgence and Lenity of its Adminiſtration, rather than diſaffect them by Reſtrictions on their Liberties and Trade.

Extract of a Letter from Providence, Jan. 29, 1766.

"Captain Eſek Hopkins is arrived from Antigua, but laſt from Turks-Iſland, in 23 Days, who informs, that the Stamp-Officer at Antigua, Mr. Warner, declined that Office; whereupon the Governor appointed the Secretary to diſtribute the Stampt Papers: That after his Arrival at Turks-Iſland, viz. on the 3d of January, a Veſſel arrived there from Antigua, which left that Place the 25th or 26th of December, the Maſter of which informed Captain Hopkins, that two Veſſels had arrived at Antigua from New-York, with Proviſions, &c. whoſe Orders were, not to ſell at any Iſland where the Stampt Papers were uſed; which when communicated to the Merchants and other Inhabitants of the Iſland, they immediately waited on the Secretary, and demanded a Surrender of the Stampt Papers, which were accordingly hove aſide, and Veſſels were actually cleared out without Stamps when he came away.-----A noble Example this of the Owners of thoſe Veſſels, and which we hope will be followed, and all Veſſels bound to the Weſt-Indies have the like Orders.

We hear from Falmouth, Caſco-Bay, that laſt Saturday ſe'nnight a Brig arrived there from Halifax, and brought a Parcel of Stamped Papers.---The Inhabitants having Notice thereof, immediately aſſembled, and went to the Cuſtom-houſe, where they were lodged, and demanded the whole to be given up directly, declaring that an Article ſo odious to all America, they would not ſuffer to be kept there. And after carrying them through the Town on the End of a Pole, they were then all committed to the Flames, in a Fire prepared for that Purpoſe, amidſt the Acclamations of a great Concourſe of People.

We hear from Norwich, in Connecticut, that at a Meeting of the Inhabitants there, a Queſtion aroſe, whether the Clerk of the Town might with Safety proceed in his Office as heretofore, on Account of the Act of Parliament, impoſing Stamp Duties, &c. Whereupon it was unanimouſly voted, That the Clerk proceed in all Matters relative to his Office as uſual, and that the Town will ſave him harmleſs from any Damage he may ſuſtain thereby.

Our Intelligence from all Quarters, amply convince us, that all Britiſh America are determined to oppoſe, with unremitted Vigilance, and the utmoſt Firmneſs, every Attempt for executing the Stamp Act.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

In COUNCIL, Tueſday, the 28th Day of January, 1766.

Sixteen Gentlemen of the Board being then preſent, who had been likewiſe preſent in Council on Friday, the 24th Inſtant.

A Paragraph in the Boſton Gazette, of the 27th Inſtant, was read at the Board, containing a Reſolve of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of the 24th Inſtant, reſpecting the ſhutting up the Courts of Juſtice in this Province, and aſſerting, That "the Reſolve was the ſame Day ſent up to "the Honourable Board for their Concurrence, when the Hon. "Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor, and Chief "Juſtice of the Superior Court, who on this Occaſion alſo ſits "as Preſident of the Council, a Place he has uſurped, after engroſſing all the Places of Honour and Profit in the Province, "moved to give it the Go-by, ſaying it was impertinent, and "beneath the Notice of the Hon. Board, or to that Effect."

Whereupon a Debate was had at the Board upon the ſaid Paragraph; and the following Queſtions were thereupon put.

1. Whether any Gentleman preſent at the Board on Friday laſt, heard the Lieutenant-Governor expreſs himſelf in the Manner mentioned in the Boſton Gazette of Yeſterday, viz. That the Reſolve of the Houſe was impertinent, and beneath the Notice of the Honourable Board, or in Words to that Effect?

It paſſed unanimouſly in the Negative.

2. Whether the Words the Lieutenant-Governor uttered in that Debate, carried any Reflection on the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives? It paſſed unanimouſly in the Negative.

3. Whether his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor hath uſurped the Place of Preſident of the Board?

Reſolved, That when his Honour firſt took the Place of Preſident of the Board, it was determined by the Reſolution of the

Board at that Time, after ſearching the Books for Precedents in the like Caſes: And it was declared by ſome Gentlemen who were then preſent, that the Motion was made, and the Queſtion determined by the Board, the Lieutenant-Governor himſelf being altogether ſilent on the Occaſion."

The foregoing is a true Copy, and publiſhed by Order of the Board.

Atteſt. A. OLIVER, Secretary.

In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES, Jan. 24, 1766.

"Reſolved, That the ſhutting up the Courts of Juſtice in general in this Province, and particularly the Superior Court, has a manifeſt Tendency to diſſolve all the Bands of civil Society; is unjuſtifiable on the Principles of Law or Reaſon; is dangerous to his Majeſty's Crown and Dignity, and a very great Grievance to the Subject, that requires immediate Redreſs; and that therefore the Judges, Juſtices, and all other public Officers in this Province, ought to proceed in the Diſcharge of their ſeveral Functions as uſual."

The Reſolve was the ſame Day ſent up to the Hon. Board, for their Concurrence; but, we hear, the full Conſideration thereof is deferred until next Wedneſday.

WHEREAS ſince the Arrival of Capt. Hatch from London, it has been reported, that when I wrote Home, in Auguſt laſt, for Leave to reſign the Office of Diſtributor of the Stamps for this Province, I recommended Mr. Samuel Waterhouſe as a proper Perſon to execute that Office; I think it a Piece of Juſtice due to that Gentleman to declare, and I do hereby ſolemnly declare, that I never, directly or indirectly, recommended him, or thought of him, to hold any Place whatſoever in the Stamp-Office. ANDREW OLIVER.

Boſton, February 1, 1766.

IT being reported in this Town, that I the Subſcriber am either appointed, or to be appointed to the Office of Diſtributor of the Stamps within this Province; I hereby ſolemnly declare, that I have never, directly or indirectly, made Application for ſaid Office, or any other Department of the Stamp-Office, to any Perſon whatever; nor have I had even the leaſt Knowledge or Expectation of any Perſon's making, or intending any ſuch Application in my Behalf. And I further declare, that ſhould I hereafter find an Appointment made of me to any Part of the aforeſaid Stamp-Office, I ſhall think myſelf greatly ill-treated thereby, and will inſtantly reject ſo injurious a Deſignation. SAMUEL WATERHOUSE.

Suffolk, ſs. Boſton, February 2, 1766.

THEN Mr. Samuel Waterhouſe made ſolemn Oath to the Truth of the above-written, ſubſcribed by him, before me BELCHER NOYES, Juſtice o' Peace.

From the Antigua Gazette, December 24, 1765.

THE Printer having applied to Mr. William Atkinſon for Stamps, has received the following Anſwer, which he inſerts, not doubting its giving great Pleaſure and Satisfaction to every Reader, who is a Lover of his Country.

SIR, December 23, 1765.

IT is not in my Power to furniſh you with the Stamp Paper you require, having laid down that Office ſome Days ago.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

To Mr. Alexander Shipton. WILLIAM ATKINSON.

There is publiſhed in London, The Rights and Independence of the American Colonies aſſerted and maintained, in an Election Sermon, preached before the Governor, Council, and Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, by the Reverend Mr. Andrew Elliot, A. M.

The Writers at Home ſay, "The public Papers lately are ſo filled with the Conteſts in America, &c. &c. that the Affairs of Old England appear to be overlooked, as of little Concern."---One of the Writers, under the Name of Pacificus---(ſuch a Paficus as is for dragooning or Maſſacre) is "for bombarding the Colonies."---A Friend to Mankind (in Anſwer thereto) ſays, "He ſhould as ſoon think of laying the City of London in Aſhes, bombarding the Tower, or the Bank of England, for grumbling at the Miſconduct of a Miniſter, as the bombarding Boſton, New-York, and Philadelphia, into a Compliance with the Stamp Act," &c. &c.

November 22d arrived at Dover, the Pembroke, Taylor, from Boſton.

NEW-YORK, February 3.

Capt. Perry, in the Snow Nancy, of this Port, from Africa to Santa Croix, after ſailing the ſecond Time from the Iſland of St. Thomas, on that Coaſt, being ſix Days out, ſprung a Leak, which encreaſed on them ſo much, that they were glad to quit their Veſſel, taking with them all their Slaves, in Number 59, and went on board a Marblehead Veſſel, and arrived ſafe at Barbados.

The Publick are cautioned to beware of falſe Jerſey Money now paſſing in this City, viz. Bills of 31. April 23, 1761. Thirty Shilling Bills of April 8, 1762, and April 16, 1764.

Feb. 6. A Correſpondent of Character writes from London, That he was then called on to wait on Secretary Conway the next Day; that he made no Doubt it was to enquire of him concerning American Affairs, which then "arreſted the Attention of all, of the higheſt Rank and ableſt Heads in England," and that he ſhould not fail to give as juſt and favourable Accounts of his dear Country, as he was able.

At a Meeting of the Sons of Liberty, laſt Tueſday Evening, at the Houſe of Mr. Howard, in this City, a Committee was appointed (by the unanimous Conſent of the whole Body) in order to correſpond with the Sons of Liberty in the neighbouring Colonies;---The next Meeting is appointed to be held at the ſame Place, on Tueſday Evening, the 18th Inſtant.

February 10. Captain Brigſtock, mentioned to have arrived from Falmouth, in ſix Weeks, ſays, That the Harriot Packet, Captain Robinſon, was to ſail with the December Mail, for this Port, in two Days after him.

The 14th of January, in Lat. 28, Captain Brigſtock ſpoke with a Schooner from New-Liverpool, bound for Guadaloupe; and the 22d following, in Lat. 32 and a Half, Long. 68, he alſo ſpoke with the Brig Lloyd, Captain Mayne, from Liverpool, bound for Boſton, 15 Weeks out; he had been at Cape-Ann, but was blown off, and intended for Bermuda, or the Weſt-Indies; he divided all the Bread on board the Day he fell in with Captain Brigſtock, was in great Diſtreſs, one of his Hands having died on board, and almoſt all the reſt of the Crew very weak.

PHILADELPHIA, February 13.

On Saturday laſt the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province adjourned to the Fifth of May next---During their Sitting the following Laws were paſſed, viz.

An Act to repeal the Act, intituled, "An Act to enable the Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaſter, in the County of Lancaſter, to raiſe Money on themſelves, for ſupporting a Nightly Watch in the ſaid Borough, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned."

An Act to prolong the Time limited for drawing the Lottery, inſtituted and directed to be drawn in and by Virtue of an Act, intituled, "An Act for raiſing, by Way of Lottery, the Sum of Three Thouſand and Three Pounds, Fifteen Shillings," &c.

An Act directing the Choice of Inſpectors, and for holding the General Elections in this Province.

An Act for the better Employment, Relief and Support, of the Poor, within the City of Philadelphia, the Diſtrict of Southwark, the Townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk, and the Northern Liberties.

A Supplement to the Act, intituled, An Act to continue an Act, intituled, "An Act for regulating and continuing the Nightly Watch, and enlightening the Streets, Lanes and Alleys, of the City of Philadelphia," &c.

An Act to prevent cutting or damaging the Ropes uſed by the Ferrymen on Schuylkill, or elſewhere, within this Province,

An Act to prevent the Deſtruction of ſmall Rock-Fiſh, and the taking Oyſters, and bringing them into this Province, out of Seaſon.

An Act for appointing Wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, and for the regulating Pilots plying in the River and Bay of Delaware, and the Price of Pilotage to and from the ſaid Port.

A Supplement to the Act, intituled, A Supplement to the Act, intituled, "An Act for regulating, pitching, paving and cleanſing the Highways, Streets, Lanes and Alleys, of the City of Philadelphia," &c.

A Supplement to the Act, intituled, A Supplement to the Act, intituled, "An Act for erecting a Light-Houſe at the Mouth of the Bay of Delaware, at or near Cape Henlopen," &c.

☞ The Public are cautioned to beware of Counterfeit New-Jerſey Thirty Shilling and Three Pound Bills; there are three Emiſſions of them, two of Thirty Shillings, dated in 1762, and 1764; the firſt are badly done, and may be diſcovered from the whole Face of the Bill, the printing Letters running into the Eſcutcheon; but thoſe of 1764 are ſo well done, that they are very difficult to be diſcovered; the only ſure Mark is, that on the Back, at the Stem of the Sage Leaf, in the true Bills, is 30 s. but the falſe Bills have only the s. 30 is left out.-----The Counterfeit Three Pound Bills are dated in 1761, and not ſo well printed as the true Ones; the Impreſſion is deeper in the Paper, and in the Word PLATE the P is right over the A of April, in the falſe Bills, which is not ſo in the true Ones.----- It is ſuppoſed theſe Counterfeit Bills came to New-York in one of the laſt Veſſels from England, and that a large Sum is already paſſed there.----One of the Accomplices, we hear, is in New-York Goal, and another of them, one Michael Smith, is ſaid to be gone into New-Jerſey, with a large Sum of falſe Money, to purchaſe Cattle.--------The above Deſcription is the beſt we can give at preſent, from the Information we have received, not having ſeen any of the Counterfeit Bills.

Extract of a Letter from Barbados, dated December 31, 1765.

"Notwithſtanding we make Uſe of Stamps here, our Collector will enter Veſſels coming from any Part of America without them."

In another Letter from the ſame Place, dated the Third of laſt Month, it is ſaid, that the Cuſtom-Houſe there was open for all Veſſels, with or without Stamps.----But a Gentleman from that Iſland ſeems to be doubtful whether any more Veſſels would be admitted to an Entry without Stamps, as the Collector had been found Fault with on that Account.

The Sloop Ranger, Capt. Burrows, from this Port for Barbados, on the Fifth of November met with a ſevere Gale of Wind, in which they were obliged to throw overboard all their Lumber, Stock, and what elſe was on Deck; and, to ſave their Round-houſe and Boat, forced to cut away the Boltſprit, when, after the Weather moderated, they got into Bermuda, where they refitted, and proceeded on their Voyage.

Arrived from this Port. Captain Bridges at Barbados-----And Captain Oſman at Jamaica.

On Thurſday laſt, in the Afternoon, a new-born Female Child was found murdered in a Lot between Second and Third Streets, adjoining St. Paul's Church. The Head was much bruiſed; the Neck broke; and there was a violent Contuſion on its Right Breaſt.

Yeſterday arrived here Captain Richards from St. Chriſtophers, by whom there is Advice, that they are quite eaſy there as to the Stamps, all Manner of Buſineſs continuing to go on, as uſual, without them.

Captain Richards, on the Firſt Inſtant, in Lat. 35, Long. 69, ſpoke with Captain M'Kinley, in a Schooner from Virginia for the Weſt-Indies-----And on Saturday laſt, on the Coaſt, with a Brig from Turks-Iſland for New-York.

Captain Taylor, in the Brig Trial, from Briſtol for this Place, but blown off, is arrived at St. Chriſtophers, having ſuffered in his Sails and Rigging.---And the Captains Gregory, Vaſey and Hood, are all arrived there from this Port.

At a Meeting of the HEART and HAND Fire-Company, on the Sixth of February, 1766, it was agreed, that no Member of ſaid Company will purchaſe, or ſuffer to be conſumed in his Family, any Lamb, until the Firſt of May, 1767, or purchaſe any other Kind of Meat from any Butcher having Lamb expoſed for Sale on his Stall, or otherwiſe ſelling the ſame.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, Inward Entries.

Ship Catherine, A. Henderſon, from Liſbon. Brig Tryall, W. Campbell, Nevis. Snow Charming Suſannah, T. Connor, Halifax. Ship Sally, J. Davidſon, London. Ship Mercury, J. Aſhmead, from Cork.

OUTWARDS. Ship Alexander, L. Brown, and Snow Charming Suſannah, T. Connor, for Liſbon. Brig Tryall, W. Campbell, Maryland. Ship Rachel, W. Hardcaſtle, and Brig Ann and Lethea, L. Alborough, Jamaica. Schooner Nelly, F. Moore, for St. Auguſtine.

CLEARED. Brig Pompey, B. Torbert, to St. Kitts. Schooner Penſacola, J. Coburn, St. Euſtatia. Sloop Rainbow, J. Greenman, R. Iſland. Brig Nancy, S. Martin, and Brig Hannah, J. Copeland, Jamaica. Schooner Polly, J. Gardner, N. Carolina. Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, to S. Carolina.

THE Partnerſhip of FRANKLIN and HALL, of this City, Printers, being now expired, and of Courſe it becoming abſolutely neceſſary to cloſe their Accounts, thoſe who are indebted to them, are therefore requeſted to come and ſettle with DAVID HALL, who is poſſeſſed of the Books, and has full Authority, for that Purpoſe.

N. B. The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, and other Printing Buſineſs, is carried on by ſaid HALL, at the ſame Place as uſual.

WANTED,

A SOBER honeſt managing WOMAN, bred up in the Country, to live on a Farm, near Philadelphia. Such a Perſon, being well recommended, by applying to the Printer hereof, will be informed where ſhe will meet with good Encouragement.

Pottſgrove, February 6, 1766.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of Thomas Potts, ſen. late of Colebrookdale, deceaſed, are deſired to bring their Accounts to the Subſcriber, at Pottſgrove, on or before the firſt Day of May next, that they may be ſettled and paid, before Diviſion is made of the Eſtate, which will be no longer delayed; and all thoſe that are indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make Payment before that Time, otherwiſe their Accounts, &c. will be put into an Attorney's Hands, without further Notice, by the Subſcriber, who is the only ſurviving Executor of the laſt Will and Teſtament of the ſaid Thomas Potts.

5 JOHN POTTS.

WHEREAS WILLIAM ALLEN, of the City of Philadelphia, acting Executor of the laſt Wills and Teſtaments of George Davis, Mary Plumſted, and Mary Grafton, of the ſame Place, deceaſed, hath divided the Bonds and Mortgages, belonging to the Eſtates of ſaid Teſtators, amongſt the reſpective Legatees; and being deſirous that the Concerned ſhould have the earlieſt Notice to whom their Bonds are aſſigned, he therefore requeſts all thoſe who are ſo indebted to ſaid Eſtates, to call on him as ſoon as poſſible, that he may inform them to which of ſaid Legatees their reſpective Bonds are aſſigned. ⊕

To thoſe AFFLICTED with the RHEUMATISM, or SCIATIC,

JEREMIAH SHEA undertakes to cure the Rheumatiſm and Sciatic, in Old or Young, without they have ſlipped their Joints. He may be heard of at Mr. John Reading's, the Sign of the Blue Bell, on Society-Hill. Any poor Perſon, afflicted with theſe Diſorders, being well recommended, ſhall be cured gratis. ⊕

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A PERSON qualified to teach Youth in the Country Writing, Reading, and Accompts, and may be heard of by applying to the Printer.

INTENDS to open a School in the Country, whereever proper Encouragement ſhall offer, A PERSON, who undertakes to teach to read and write the Engliſh Language grammatically; Writing; Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal, applied to the Buſineſs of the Merchant, the Banker, the Cuſtom-houſe, and Inſurance Office, &c. Merchants Accompts, in the neweſt and moſt practical Method; Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots; Menſuration of Superficies and Solids; Gauging; Surveying; Navigation, &c. Any Gentlemen, who find it convenient to encourage ſuch an Undertaking, may have farther Intelligence concerning the ſame, and a Character of the Advertiſer, by applying to Meſſieurs JOSEPH GARNER, Maſter of the Church School; or JOHN TODD, Maſter of the Friends Public School, in Philadelphia.

N. B. Unexceptionable Recommendations, reſpecting Morals, &c. can be produced.----Letters to the Printer, or to the aforeſaid Gentlemen, will be punctually anſwered. ✝

Philadelphia, February 12, 1766.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I the Subſcriber, Braſs Founder, living in Front ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, have been informed, that a Number of the Inhabitants of this City have had their Braſs Knockers wrenched from off their Doors, and others nightly in Danger of ſharing the ſame Fate, through the wanton Frolicks of ſundry intoxicated Bucks and Blades of this City; and whereas I have lately been challenged by one (who does not deny, and whom every one ſhrewdly ſuſpects to be one of the Aſſociates in the aforeſaid Miſchiefs) to make a Braſs Knocker that ſhall be capable to withſtand his mad Fury; this is therefore to inform the Public, that I have invented a Braſs Knocker, the Conſtruction of which is peculiarly ſingular, and which will ſtand Proof againſt the united Attacks of thoſe nocturnal Sons of Violence, in their abominable and deteſtable Excurſions.

The Subſcriber informs the above Challenger, that he is, by no Means, to break or deface the Door, in breaking it off.

¶ DANIEL KING.

N. B. The ſaid King informs his Friends and Cuſtomers, that he continues to make all Sorts of Brands and Braſs work as uſual.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Iriſh Servant Girl's Time, has three Years and an Half to ſerve, about 15 Years old. Enquire of the Printer hereof. ⊕

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living at Gloucester Ferry, on the ſecond Day of this inſtant February, an Iriſh Servant Lad, named Michael Dailey, aged 17 or 18, about 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, well ſet, pretty full faced, wears his Hair, of a lightiſh Colour, and very buſhy, and is a little pitted with the Small-pox. Had on, when he went away, a new green nap double breaſted Jacket, old red Trowſers, broke at the Knees, but lately mended, new Shoes, his Stockings not known, as there is Reaſon to think he bought others. He is very apt to ſtutter when he ſpeaks faſt. He went in a Shallop from Philadelphia to Marcus-Hook, and from thence to Duck-Creek. Any Perſon that takes up, and delivers, ſaid Servant, or ſecures him, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, from JOSEPH HUGG. ¶

February 5, 1766.

RUN away, Yeſterday, from the Subſcriber, living in Philadelphia, an Engliſh Servant Lad, named Joſeph Pearce; he is a thin ſpare Lad, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, pale faced, about 23 Years of Age; had on, when he went away, a black Cloth Coat, ſcarlet Cloth Waiſtcoat, white Shirt, red and white ſpotted Linen Handkerchief about his Neck, Worſted Stockings, good Shoes, with a Pair of Pinchbeck Buckles in them. It is thought he will attempt getting off in ſome Veſſel. Whoever brings ſaid Runaway to his Maſter, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by THOMAS GILBERT.

Quebec, Auguſt 1, 1765.

IF HORACE BRATTAN, or BRITTAN, Son of GEORGE BRATTAN, of Tullybroom, in the County of Tyrone, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Gentleman, deceaſed) who left Ireland about 30 Years ago, and came to Philadelphia, or any of his Children, be living: And alſo if William M'Bride, who left Ireland about 10 Years ago, and came to Philadelphia, be living, or any of his Children, they will hear of ſomething to their Advantage, by informing KENELON CHANDLER, and JOHN M'CORD, of the City of Quebec, Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Robert Brittan, Eſq; deceaſed, or either of them, by Letter, of their Names, Ages and Places of Abode, and ſending proper Certificates thereof to them. Mr. SAMUEL PURVIANCE, jun. of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, will in the mean Time give them Directions how to act. 6 W.

Chriſt-Church School-Houſe, February 6, 1766.

NOtwithſtanding the frequent Notices given by Mr. Joſeph Garner, of his Determination not to admit any Children on Sunday Evenings, excepting thoſe who come with their Parents or Guardians, yet he finds them ſo inattentively attended to, as to prove entirely abortive: Numbers of genteel Perſons either canot gain Admittance, from the Throng of Children, or, if admitted, are ſo incommoded, as to be under a Neceſſity of quitting the School. To remove this Inconvenience, Tickets ſhall be delivered, the Friday or Saturday before, to Perſons of Credit who call for them; none of thoſe Tickets ſhall be transferable to Children, if not accompanied by their Parents, nor one of them admitted, even upon producing a Ticket. The next public Evening at ſaid School will be on Thurſday, the 13th of this Inſtant, on which will commence the firſt Part of that celebrated Lecture on Heads, which gained univerſal Applauſe in England; to be expounded by Maſter Joſeph Redman each ſucceeding Evening, till finiſhed.

N. B. Mr. Garner intends opening an Evening School, on the firſt of April next, for the Reception of young Ladies only, where will be taught Engliſh grammatically, Writing and Accounts, three Evenings in the Week, of which public Notice ſhall be given, and the greateſt Diligence and Care obſerved to render the Proficiency of each Individual as effectual as poſſible. Early Application is to be made, as only ſuch a Number will be received as may ſuit.

MRS. GARNER, Lætitia Court, February 6, 1766.

At the Requeſt of ſome Friends, and Perſuaſion of many former Employers, whom ſhe is much indebted to for the Satisfaction they continue to expreſs at her Method of inſtructing their Children, whilſt under her Tuition, informs her Friends and others, that ſhe intends opening School, on Monday the 10th Inſtant, at her Houſe, and hopes to continue that Satisfaction, which her former Care and Aſſiduity have already eſtabliſhed. ¶

THE Grantees in the two Townſhips of MONCKTON and FRANKFORT, in the Province of Nova-Scotia, are deſired to meet at the Houſe of Iſrael Jacobs, in Elbow-Lane, on Friday the 14th of February, at 6 o'Clock. MATTHEW CLARKSON. ⊕

WANTED,

AN Overſeer to a Farm, not far from this City, a ſingle Man, that underſtands buying and grazing of Cattle, raiſing and managing of Hemp and Flax. Such a Perſon coming recommended for his Honeſty, Diligence, Sobriety and Care, may hear of good Encouragement, by applying to JOHN MALCOLM, at his Houſe, the lower End of Second-ſtreet, by the South Sugar-houſe.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of Hands that underſtand making Nails. Perſons acquainted with that Kind of Buſineſs, may hear of Employ, by applying to the Printer hereof. ¶ 6 W.

To be SOLD in North-Carolina,

SEVERAL choice Parcels of Land in Orange County, known by the Name of the Haw Fields, containing about 30,000 Acres. For Terms apply to the Proprietor, who will be on the Spot from the Month of March next to Michaelmas, or to Francis Nash, at Childsburgh. SAMUEL STRUDWICK. Tbc.

Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, ss. February 3, 1766.

PURSUANT to an Order of William Morris, and William Clayton, Esquires, two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Hunterdon aforesaid, Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of William Foue, an insolvent Debtor, now confined in the Goal of Trenton, that on the Petition of the said William Foue, with the major Part in Value of his Creditors, the Judges aforesaid have appointed Tuesday, the 25th Day of February inst. for the Creditors of the said William Foue, to meet at Trenton, to shew Cause, if any they have, why an Assignment of the said insolvent Debtor's Estate should not be made, and the Debtor discharged, agreeable to the late Act of General Assembly, made and provided for that Purpose. ♔

Hunterdon, ss. Trenton, February 8, 1766.

PURSUANT to an Act of General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, lately passed, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors," Joseph Arbour, and John Calvin, now confined in Trenton, in the County of Hunterdon, upon their Petition, and a Majority in Value of their Creditors, hereby give Notice to all their Creditors, that they intend to take the Benefit of the said Act, and that the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County aforesaid, have appointed Friday, the 28th Day of February Instant, for the Creditors of the aforesaid Debtors to meet at Trenton, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to shew Cause, if any they have, why an Assignment of the said Debtors Estates should not be made, and the said Debtors discharged, according to the Form and Effect of the said Act of General Assembly. ⊖

At the SOAP FACTORY, in Pear-street, near St. Paul's Church, is made and sold,

FINE SPECK SOFT SOAP, and superfine CROWN DITTO, such as is made in London, which will go further than the Sort commonly called Hard, and the Linens washed with it has, by Experience, been found to last longer. The great Utility of this Soap, is so well known, as to be used by most of the Woollen Manufacturers in England, in their various Branches, likewise by the Linen Factories.

As the Merchants in the Colonies propose a Manufacture of Cloths, this Soap will be of great Advantage in the Washing of Wool, and Fulling the Cloths, as it will make them feel softer, look finer, and have a nearer Resemblance of the English Manufacture.

The Consumers of either of these Sorts will find this further Advantage, the different Linens washed with it will take less rubbing, be finished with more Ease, and in less Time, which will give Pleasure to the Laborious, and Profit to their Employers; Ladies will find great Advantage in washing their Hands with this Soap.

For the Benefit of the Public, these Sorts of Soap may be had at the Warehouse, near Walnut-street Bridge, in any large or small Quantities, at the same Price Currency as it is sold in England for Sterling Money.

At the same Place is made and sold, fine CANDLES, which being made of neat clean Tallow, and fine Cotton, free from any Mixture or Adulteration, will burn longer, give a brighter Light, and better Smell, than those Stuff, called Candles, sold in the Market, or any of them which are mixed or made of Yarn, Tow, &c.

That the Poor may have the same Advantage as the Rich, a single Pound will be sold them, of any Size, for Nine-pence.

The Manager of the Works hopes for the Favour and Encouragement of the Public, as the Benefit they receive may merit it, Orders from the Country will be punctually complied with, by directing as above, by THOMAS SMITH, and COMPANY.

N. B. Ready Money for Butchers good Fat and Tallow. Tbc.

TO BE LETT,

A SMALL Plantation, containing about 15 Acres of Land, pleasantly situated on a Bank of Schuylkill, about three Miles and an Half from the City of Philadelphia, having a convenient Dwelling-house, Stable and Cow-house thereon, with some Meadow Ground at a little Distance, sufficient to furnish Hay for ten or twelve Cattle. Any Person inclined to rent, or occupy the same on Shares, and can be well recommended, may, by applying to GEORGE GRAY, at the Lower Ferry, be informed of further Particulars.

RUN away, on the 4th inst. February, from the Subscriber, living in East Bradford, Chester County, an Irish Servant Lad, named John Read, about 16 Years of Age, about 5 Feet high, of a fresh Complexion, and has brown Hair; had on, when he went away, a half-worn Felt Hat, light coloured Cloth Jacket, almost new, with White-metal Buttons, and Cuff Sleeves, old Linsey under Jacket, homespun Shirt, old Leather Breeches, coloured with Tanning, grey Yarn Stockings, good Shoes, tied with Strings, and a Counterfeit round the Heal Quarters. Whoever takes up said Lad, and brings him to his Master, or secures him in any Goal, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ⊕ DANIEL GEST.

TO be sold by public Vendue, by the Subscribers, living on the Premises, the following Improvements, or Tracts of Land, situate in Vincent Township, Chester County, viz. one containing upwards of 200 Acres, whereon is a good Forge, with three Fires and two Hammers, and Houses convenient for the Workmen, upon an extraordinary Stream of Water. Another of about 200 Acres, whereon is a good Saw-mill, with three good Log-houses, and Conveniance of making 30 or 40 Acres of good Meadow. Also two other Improvements, of about 50 Acres each, with good Log-houses, and other Conveniences. Likewise two good Teams, and Cows, Sheep, and several Sorts of Houshold Goods. The Vendue to begin about 10 o'Clock, on Tuesday, the 18th inst. February, and will continue from Day to Day, till the whole is sold. Attendance and reasonable Credit will be given, by GEORGE DAVID, and MYRICK DAVIES. ¶

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in North Wales, Philadelphia County, on the 30th of January last, a Servant Lad, named Joseph Crow, this Country born, between 18 and 19 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with brown Hair, cut short on the Crown, and stoops very much in his Shoulders; had on, a light coloured Cloth Coat, lined with striped Linsey, and flat White-metal Buttons, a striped Linsey Jacket, without Sleeves, and tied with Strings, a white Tow Linen shirt, and old Leather Breeches, old grey Yarn Stockings, and good Shoes, with Brass Buckles, half-worn Felt Hat, and an old black Silk Handkerchief. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him to his Master, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by THOMAS EVANS. ¶

LEFT at the Sun Tavern, in Bethlehem, at the Time of the Indian Invasion, and when the late Mr. Stinton's House was attacked, a Sum of Money; but being in a great Hurry of Business, have forgot the Person's Name who left it: This is therefore to desire him to come and prove his Property, pay the Charges, and take it away. JASPER PAYNE. ¶

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber, in Irish-street, on Society-hill, on the fourth Instant, a red Cow, with a white Face, a white Stroke along her Back, hollow-back'd, both her Ears cropped, has white Feet, and the End of her Tail white. Whoever takes up said Cow, and brings her to Mr. John Haney, on Passyunk Road, or to the Subscriber, (a poor distressed Widow) shall be reasonably rewarded.

SUSANNAH REARDON.

WHereas Robert Jackson, Tanner, being taken by a Warrant for Debt, made his Escape from the Constable, on the 30th of January last: He is a good-like Man, full-faced, black visaged, and has black Hair: Had on and with him, a blue Surtout Coat, and a blue Jacket, with two Rows of Buttons on each, grey furred Stockings, Spatterdashes and Pumps, with large square carved Silver Buckles, a Snuff-coloured Thickset Coat, striped Jacket, white Waistcoat, white Saggathy Coat, black Worsted Stockings, and a Handkerchief. He has with him a black bald Horse, with a bob Tail, green Plush seated Saddle, green Saddle-cloth, bound with red and yellow, and black Saddle-bags. Whoever takes up and secures said Jackson in any Goal, shall have Five Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by the Subscriber, Constable of Oxford Township, Chester County.

DAVID FLEMING.

N. B. He formerly lived at John Patrick's Tanyard, near Susquehannah River; his last Abode was at James Criswell's, in the Township and County aforesaid. ¶

New-Castle, January 29, 1766.

DETAINED, as stolen, some Time last Month, a black Horse, with a Star and Snip. The Owner is requested to come and take him away, from the Horse and Groom Tavern, otherwise he will be sold for his Charges, in three Weeks after the Date hereof, by ROBERT FURNISS. ¶

To be SOLD, in the City of Burlington, a little above the Court-house,

A Large commodious Brick House and Kitchen, with a Pump in the Yard, and one Acre and a Half of very good Land, 20 Fruit Trees thereon, several Stables, and a Shed, 40 Feet long, very suitable for an Inn-keeper, or any Person inclining to live a private Life. Whoever inclines to purchase, may apply to EDWARD BROOKS, living on the Premises, or to JOHN MILNOR, Cooper, near the Bank Meeting-house, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation, situate in Tinicum Township, containing 220 Acres of good Land, on the great Road leading from Durham Road to Delaware River, 60 Acres of which are cleared, 8 Acres of Meadow made, and more may be made, the rest well timbered, and the whole well watered; likewise a good Dwelling-house, Barn, and bearing Orchard; the Place is in good Repair, and will be sold in Part or the Whole, as may best suit the Purchaser. The said Plantation lately belonged to James Wallace, deceased, and will be sold by

HANNAH WALLACE, and ROBERT WALLACE, Execut.

N. B. Also to be sold, 150 Acres adjoining the same, which will be sold altogether or in Part, as suits the Purchaser. ✱

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Vincent Township, Chester County, the 31 Day of this inst. February, a Dutch bound Servant Man, named Joseph Bishop; he is about 21 Years of Age, middle sized, well set, has a long Pock-marked Face, a small Skin over the Left Eye, yellow Hair, and on his Right Thumb a great Hole of the Worm; had on, when he went away, a blue Jacket, lined with red, and a white one under it, a Tow Shirt, Buckskin Breeches, mended on both Knees, blue Stockings, half-worn Shoes, with yellow Buckles, and an old Dutch Hat. Whoever secures the above Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by MICHAEL SCHEIMER.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone up Lancaster Road, and will change his Name. ⊙

WHereas John Scott, of East Nottingham, Chester County, deceased, in his Life-time, sold unto Samuel Cleland, of Penkader Hundred, New-Castle County, a certain Plantation, situate in the said County of New-Castle, and the said Cleland gave to the above Scott Bonds for the Payment of the Purchase Money, to be paid yearly; but as said Scott could not make as good a Title to the Subscriber for said Land as he engaged, I do therefore forbid any Person to take an Assignment on said Bonds, for I will not pay them. SAMUEL CLELAND. ¶

FIVE PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Chestnut Level, Lancaster County, an Irish Servant Man, named James O'Brian, about 25 Years of Age, straight and well set, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, professes to be by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, has short black Hair, a little curled, and scalped before, of a pert Look, but something swarthy; wore a red Waistcoat, and Blanket Coat; reads and writes well, and speaks generally good English; stole and carried with him a blue Broadcloth Coat, lined with white Calimancoe, a blue Surtout Coat, much too long for him, and torn under one of the Arms, sundry Pairs of Breeches, a Pair of Check Trowsers, and some other Goods unknown; likewise stole a bright bay Mare, four Years old, about 14 Hands and an Half high, shod all round, paces all, a small Split in one of the fore Hoofs, well trimmed Limbs, Head, Ears and Neck, a bright Star, and small Snip, the two hind Feet white, a white Spot on each Side of her Neck, about a Span behind her Ears, and something mealy about the Mouth; he also stole an English Saddle, half worn, with a new Pad, and an English snaffle Bridle, quite new. Whoever secures the Mare and Thief, shall have Five Pistoles Reward, or two for securing the Mare, and three for the Man, paid by JOHN CRAWFORD. ✱

TO BE SOLD,

A Very valuable Plantation, or Tract of Land, containing 190 odd Acres, about 70 or 80 Acres of Wood-land, the rest cleared, situate in Marple Township, Chester County, 11 Miles from the City of Philadelphia, very convenient to Mills and Meeting-houses, viz. Quakers, Presbyterians, and to Churches; also to Market. There is on it 30 Acres of mowable Meadow, that produces a great deal of Hay, and more may be made; it would be needless to give it Dung, as it is very rich Bottom, with two Runs of Water for its Use. Darby Creek runs 180 Rods through said Place, where Water-works may be erected. There is a Stone Dwelling-house, with four Fire Places in it, Cellar, Kitchen, a large Frame Barn, Stables, Cow-houses and Barrack; with a never failing Spring of good Water near the Door, and a Stone House over it, and an Orchard; all in good Repair, pleasantly situated on a public Road, leading from the Country to Philadelphia; the Up-land good for Grain and Grass, many Springs of Water on said Place. For Terms of Sale, enquire of LAWRENCE HOWARD, living on the Premises, who will make a good Title to the Purchaser; they may enter on the Place the ensuing Spring. ✱

CAme to the Plantation of John Mathers, in Warrington, Bucks County, on the 8th Day of November last, a grey Horse, between 13 and 14 Hands high, no Brand, about 3 or 4 Years old, and lame in the Fore Leg. The Owner proving his Property, and paying the Charges, may have him again. ¶

ANN PEARSON, Milliner,

Intending for England very early in the Spring, to return in the Fall, will sell the following Goods at the lowest Rates for Cash, at her shop in Second-street, six doors below Chestnut-street,

YArd wd. cambricks, 7-8ths ditto, long and clear lawns, flowered and minionet ditto, fine buck muslins, striped ditto, jacconet, humhum and flowered ditto, gulix hollands, striped, plain and flowered gauzes, catgut and Paris-net ditto, linen in suits, fly caps and lappets, gauze caps, handkerchiefs and aprons, printed linens and calicoes, fine damask and diaper, Mecklin, Brussels and Buckinghamshire blond and black lace, silver blond ditto, trimmings for ladies clothes, black and white fringe, English persian of all colours, half ell and 3 qr. black modes, black Barcelona and alamode handkerchiefs and cravats, figured and plain ribbons, black love and silver ditto, trimmings and garlands, silk mitts, men and womens white silk hose, black and coloured silk bonnets, ladies sattin riding hats, feathers for ditto, stomachers, bust flowers, paste wax and beaugle necklaces and ear rings, enamelled silver and frosted pompoons, English and French white wax beads, scarlet and cloth coloured cloaks, white duffil cardinals, black and coloured silk ditto, gold wires, boys black and blue velvet and sattin caps, black and white ostrich feathers for ditto, muffs and tippets, ermine for cloaks, child-bed baskets, sattin pincushions, and chimney lines, womens and childrens packthread and bone stays, Dunstable hats, Leghorn ditto, and bonnets, womens stuff shoes, black and Morocco leather childrens ditto, and pumps, toed and silk tyed clogs, mens and womens cotton and worsted hose, worsted and thread mitts, knitting worsted and crewels, wadding, black durants and calimancoe petticoats, chip hats, Scots, French and cotton thread, Dresden, Holland and diaper tapes, black and white stock tapes, black and coloured sewing silks, fans of all sorts, and mounts for ditto, ladies patches, court plaister, powder puffs and powder, wash balls, best Poland starch, pins and needles, silver and steel thimbles, hungary and lavender waters, pomatum, black sattin shoes, &c. &c. also fans mounted. ¶

TO be sold at public Vendue, at the London Coffee-house, in Baltimore Town, on Saturday, the 22d of February inst. the House, Lot and Store, where Mr. William Buchanan now lives, being on the East Side of Gay's-street, near the Market-house, which now letts for Fifty Pounds a Year; also Part of a Lot unimproved, adjoining to Mr. Daniel Chamier's Distillery; also three whole Lots, lying on the North Side of the Bridge, in the Addition to said Town, whereon are some small Improvements, and the Lots valuable; all which are conveyed to us in Trust, by William Askew, of said Town, and sold for the Payment of such Debts that we are engaged for. Twelve Months Credit will be given for one Half the Purchase, on paying the other Half down. The Titles of said Lots are indisputable.

¶ CHARLES WIESENTHAL, JOSEPH ENSOR.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, Marr-

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, in Cecil County, Maryland, situate on Bohemia River, containing 200 and odd Acres of choice Land, for producing of all Kinds of Grain; of which might be made between 20 and 30 Acres of exceeding good Meadow, at a small Expence. There is on said Place a large Dwelling-house, and other Improvements, and it is well supplied with good Water. It is a beautiful Situation, and remarkably healthy. The Title is indisputable. Any Person inclining to purchase, may know further, by applying to the Subscriber, living in New-Castle County, near David Witherspoon's Tavern.

8 7 s. 6 d. HENRY VAN BEBBER.

City of Burlington, 26th 12th Month Dec. 1765.

WHEREAS, in the Year 1761, I was applied to by Hugh Doran, of Baltimore County, in Maryland, to recover a Sum of Money, due to him from a Person then resident in the City of Burlington, in New-Jersey, and, in pursuance thereof, I commenced an Action; but finding very soon that the Debtor was incapable of Payment, I desisted from further proceeding, and, by Letter, informed my Client thereof. About the Beginning of the Year 1764, I discovered that the Debtor's Circumstances had changed, and apprehending a Recovery possible, I resumed the Prosecution. The Effect was, by giving some Time for Payment, I obtained Security for the Money, which I since received; and having wrote several Letters to my Client without Effect, I have lately been informed he is dead; I therefore take this Method of communicating the Matter to his Representatives, as I am ignorant who they are, and where, or how, I shall direct for them, hereby informing all concerned, that I am ready to pay the Money on Demand, to any one who shall appear legally authorized to receive it.

SAMUEL ALLINSON.

And whereas the following Deeds or Conveyances have been lately left in my Hands, by Rebecca Scattergood, Widow and Executrix of Joseph Scattergood, late of the City of Burlington, Esq. deceased, many of them being for valuable Tracts of Land, and other real Estates, which the Possessors may now, or in future, be in Danger of losing, for want of a compleat Chain of Conveyance, and without those Conveyances mentioned (many, or most, of which are not recorded) they may be utterly unable to make out such Chain, and their Titles consequently will prove defective; the Owners are therefore hereby informed, that I shall be glad to deliver the said Deeds, which for the Security of their Estates, I think expedient for them to call upon me and receive.

Conveyance from Thomas Gardner to John Hugg, junior. Ditto from Richard Haines to John Wetherill. Ditto from William Basnet to Thomas Stevenson. Ditto from Thomas Stevenson to Hugh Huddy. Ditto from Robert Ridgaway to William Hall. Ditto from John Vanseiver to Charles Read. Ditto from Middleton and Samuel Stokes, Executors of Mary Eves, to Isaac Kay. Ditto from Anthony Elton to Lawrence Morris. Ditto from John Beaumont to John Prickett. Ditto from Thomas Moore and his Wife to Samuel Wickward. Ditto from Revell Elton (the Father) to Revell Elton (the Son) Ditto from John Clarke to John Horner. Ditto from Lemuel Oldale and his Wife to William Hess. Ditto from William Hyes to John Vanseiver. Ditto from John Burr to Benjamin Springer. Ditto from William Murrel to John Woolston. Ditto from John Woolston to John Macintosh. Ditto from Martha Huddy to William Patterson. Ditto from John Wetherill to Joseph Wetherill. Ditto from Thomas Raper to George Willis. Ditto from Joshua Humphries to Lawrence Morris. Ditto from Hugh Sharp to Peter Bard. Ditto from Robert Ridgaway to John Vanseiver. Ditto from John Antrum to William Pancoast. Ditto from Joseph Richards to Job Lippincott. Ditto from Samuel Morris to John Wetherill. Ditto from William Purdy to Richard Borden. Ditto from John Pancoast to William Pancoast. Ditto from William Biddle to William Pancoast. Ditto from William Biddle and Wife, and William Biddle, jun. to Joseph Shreve. Ditto from Martha Dunmer to William Bustill and Isaac De Cow. Ditto from Aaron Beswick to Benjamin Moore, jun. Ditto from Paul Watkins and his Wife to Benjamin Lucas. SAMUEL ALLINSON.

RUN away, on the 21st of November last, from the Subscriber, living in Trenton, a Negroe Man, named Tony, about 36 Years of Age, five Feet four Inches high, has lost the first Joint of one of his Thumbs, and speaks pretty good English; had on when he went away, a light coloured Kersey Coat, a Flannel Shirt, Plad Jacket and Breeches, white Yarn Stockings, and old Shoes, and had an Iron Collar about his Neck. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and secures him so as his Master may have him again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ELIJAH BOND. ✱

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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

NUMBER II.

To the PRINTER.

THE Revenues of a State are a Portion which each Subject gives of his Property, in order to ſecure and have the comfortable Enjoyment of the Remainder. Nothing requires more Wiſdom and Prudence, than the Regulation of that Portion, both with reſpect to the Quantity and Manner of levying it. In eſtimating the Quantity, Regard ſhould be had to the Neceſſities of the State, and the Abilities of the People; and in aſcertaining the Mode of raiſing, Care ſhould be taken not to endanger the Liberty of the Subject, nor render the Enjoyment of what remains inſecure, and leſs comfortable. If a Prince and his Miniſtry have the whole Power of fixing the Sum, there is great Danger that Paſſion, Luſt, Ambition and Avarice, will often be blended with, or miſtaken for, the Neceſſities of the State, and that the People will be oppreſſed to gratify Minions and Flatterers. And as Ambition is boundleſs, and Paſſion hard to be controuled, as thoſe who ſurround Princes are more frequently marked for Profuſion and Rapaciouſneſs, than for Moderation and Regard to public Intereſt, there never will be wanting Pretences of harraſſing the Subjects with Taxes, until they are impoveriſhed and ruined. The Murmurs of the People againſt theſe iniquitous Exactions, would only occaſion an Increaſe of penal Laws, which are always unfavourable to public Liberty.

Hence the Excellency of that Conſtitution, which places the Diſpoſal of public Money in the Power of the Peoples Repreſentatives, who at the ſame Time that they ſupply the real Wants of the State, will always be careful to provide for their own, that is, the People's Liberty, Happineſs and Proſperity.

While this is the Caſe, the People chearfully acquieſce in whatever is granted, as they have a Confidence, that no more than enough is required, and as they ſee thoſe who made the Grant, bearing an equal Share of the Burthen.---Should any Inequality happen to take Place, thoſe who are oppreſſed have an eaſy Way of making known their Complaints. And ſhould any Thing be done diſagreeable to the general Voice of the People, they have frequent Opportunities of doing themſelves Juſtice, by changing their Repreſentatives at the next Election, and chuſing others, who will redreſs their Grievances.

But ſhould theſe Repreſentatives engroſs to themſelves every lucrative Poſt, and monopolize all the moſt profitable Branches of Trade, and then, becoming independent, impoſe Taxes on the People, from which they themſelves were exempted, or burthen their Fellow Subjects, to eaſe themſelves, it is not to be imagined the People would yield ſo eaſy an Acquieſcence, or, without murmuring, ſubmit to ſuch iniquitous Meaſures.

For this Reaſon, admitting the Colonies were virtually repreſented in Parliament (a Poſition than which nothing can be more abſurd) any Tax impoſed on the Colonies muſt be deemed grievous, after the Reſtraints laid on our Trade, and the ſevere Decrees paſſed to prevent us from exerciſing even the common and neceſſary Arts of Life. Witneſs the Statutes againſt Hatters, Steel Furnaces, Slitting and Plating-mills, &c. &c. &c. It would be farther diſagreeable when conſidered, as it always would be, an encreaſing our Burthens, to lighten their own. So that Self-Intereſt, which is a Security to a free People againſt their Repreſentatives loading them with Taxes, would always be a powerful Motive for exacting from us. Beſides, it would be dangerous to Liberty, as our remote Situation would throw us more into the Power of Tax-gatherers, while our Cries and Complaints were too far diſtant, to be much regarded.

Let but the Claim now made be eſtabliſhed, and the Parliament, inſtead of Repreſentatives, become the abſolute Monarch of the Colonies, all our Property will then be at their Diſpoſal; every Right and Privilege muſt be annulled, which is judged in the leaſt incompatible with the Execution of their Decrees. Thus the ſame Statute which impoſes a Tax on the Colonies without their Conſent, deprives the Tranſgreſſors of the Statute of a Trial by a Jury, and ſubjects them to the Will of an arbitrary Judge of a Court of Admiralty, in order, no Doubt, that Fear may depreſs our Spirits, and extinguiſh every Spark of Liberty and Honour. Remonſtrances will be in vain; well, if ever admitted. The Petitions from three very reſpectable Colonies, namely, Connecticut, Virginia and South-Carolina, were laſt Winter refuſed a Reading, by 249 againſt 45, only becauſe they ſeemed to admit a Doubt of the Power of Parliament to tax the Colonies. Blind and abſolute Obedience will be expected from us. The bearing one Burthen will be urged as an Argument for laying on another; ſo that the only Indulgence we can hope for or expect, will be ſuch as Tyrants exerciſe towards abject Slaves, whom they ſuffer to live, and enjoy ſome ſmall Share of Property, that they may have Subjects to rule over, and from whom they may levy new Exactions.

Freedom thus gone, Slavery, with all its horrid Train, immediately takes Place. None will be eager to encreaſe his Wealth, who has not a Security of enjoying it. When the more a Man is worth, the more he will be taxed, or even fancies he will be, he will grow idle, diſcontented and deſponding, and rather chuſe to live poor and lazy, than labour to make his Taxmaſters rich. Sloth and Poverty will therefore ſucceed Induſtry and Wealth. Inſtead of the Sound of the Tool-mechanic, will be heard the Groans of Oppreſſion. The ſame Cauſe that brought Thouſands from Europe, to ſettle theſe Haunts of Savages, will drive them back, or force them to ſeek Shelter deep in the Woods. Learning, which is about to fix her Abode here, will quickly retire, and riſing Arts be depreſſed.

Since therefore public Happineſs is ſo cloſely united with public Liberty; and as Liberty is inſeparable from a Security of Property, and an equal Diſtribution of Juſtice and Trials by our Country; let us, while yet we are free, aſſert our Rights. The Happineſs of Millions yet unborn, as well as of the preſent Generation, depends on our preſent Conduct and Reſolution. We profeſs an unfeigned Allegiance to our King; let us ſhew ourſelves worthy Subjects of a Prince, whoſe chief Glory it is to rule over a free People. We glory in our Conſtitution; let us exert ourſelves in its Support. We acknowledge a Subordination to that auguſt Body the Parliament of Britain; let us ſhew them all Reſpect and Honour, not as abject Slaves, but as Fellow Subjects, and Men who are reſolved to ſtand faſt in the Liberty wherewith God has made us free.

A SUPPLEMENT to the Act, intituled, An Act to continue an Act, intituled, "An Act for regulating and continuing the Nightly Watch, and enlightening the Streets, Lanes and Alleys, of the City of Philadelphia, and for raiſing of Money on the Inhabitants and Eſtates of the ſaid City, for defraying the Expences thereof."

WHEREAS notwithſtanding the Penalty of Forty Shillings directed by Law to be impoſed on Perſons who ſhall wilfully or maliciouſly break, throw down, or extinguiſh any Lamp hung out, or ſet up to light the Streets, Lanes and Alleys, of the City of Philadelphia, divers ill-diſpoſed Perſons have wilfully and maliciouſly broke down and deſtroyed ſeveral of the ſaid Lamps; For Remedy whereof, Be it enacted by the Honourable JOHN PENN, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor, under the Honourable THOMAS PENN, and RICHARD PENN, Eſquires, true and abſolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennſylvania, and Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, upon Delaware, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the ſaid Province, in GENERAL ASSEMBLY met, and by the Authority of the ſame, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall and do, from and after the Publication of this Act, wilfully or maliciouſly break, throw down, or extinguiſh any Lamp that is, or ſhall be, hung out, or ſet up to light the ſaid Streets, Lanes or Alleys, or ſhall wilfully or maliciouſly damage the Poſts, Iron, or other Furniture thereof, every Perſon ſo offending, being thereof convicted in any Court of Quarter Seſſions, in and for the ſaid City, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of TWENTY FIVE POUNDS, for each Lamp ſo broken, thrown down, or extinguiſhed, and for each Poſt, Iron, or other Furniture ſo damaged: And if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall accidentally or undeſignedly break, throw down, or extinguiſh, any of the Lamps aforeſaid, or damage any of the ſaid Poſts, Irons, or Centry Boxes, and having ſo done, ſhall fail of giving Notice thereof to ſome one or more of the Wardens of the ſaid City, within Twelve Hours from the Time of the ſaid Damage being done, every Perſon ſo failing to give Notice as aforeſaid, being thereof legally convicted as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay any Sum not exceeding FORTY SHILLINGS; but if ſuch Notice ſhall be by him given as aforeſaid, he ſhall only pay ſuch Coſts as in the Judgment of the Wardens aforeſaid will fully repair the Damage done.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the Clauſe in the Act, to which this Act is a Supplement, relating to the ſaid Fine of Forty Shillings impoſed on Perſons committing the Offence or Offences aforeſaid, and every Article, Clauſe and Thing therein contained, ſhall be, and is hereby repealed, and made null and void; Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained ſhall be deemed, taken or held, to repeal or make void any other Clauſe, Article, Matter or Thing, mentioned or contained in the ſaid recited Act, any Thing herein before contained to the Contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Fines and Forfeitures hereby impoſed on the Offenders aforeſaid, ſhall be applied and appropriated to the ſame Uſe and Purpoſe, as the beforementioned Fine of Forty Shillings is applied and appropriated in and by the Act, intituled, "An Act for regulating and continuing the Nightly Watch, and enlightening the Streets, Lanes and Alleys, of the City of Philadelphia, and for raiſing of Money on the Inhabitants, and Eſtates of the ſaid City, for defraying the Expences thereof."

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That every Article, Clauſe and Thing therein contained, ſhall be, and is hereby declared to be and continue in full Force and Virtue, for and during the ſame Term and Time as is limited and appointed for the Continuance of the Act to which this Act is a Supplement, and no longer.

The Earl of CLARENDON to WILLIAM PYM.

SIR,

YOU and I have changed Sides.-----I can account for your Tergiverſation, only on the Suppoſition of the Inſincerity, Baſeneſs and Depravity of your Heart.---For my own Part, as the Change in me is not ſo great, neither is it ſo unaccountable.---My Education was in the Law, the Grounds of which were ſo riveted in me, that no Temptation could induce me, knowingly, to ſwerve from them.---The Sentiments, however, which I had imbibed in the Courſe of my Education, from the Sages of the Law, were greatly confirmed in me, by an Accident that happened to me in my Youth.---This is an Anecdote, relative to my Father and me, which I preſume you muſt have heard.-----A Scene, which will remain with indelible Impreſſions on my Soul, throughout my Duration. I was upon that Circuit, which led me down to my native Country, and on a Viſit to my aged Father; who gave me an Invitation to take a Walk with him in the Field.---I ſee the good old Gentleman, even at this Diſtance of Time, and in his venerable Countenance, that parental Affection to me, that Zeal for the Law, that fervent Love of his Country, that exalted Piety to God, and Good-will to all Mankind, which conſtituted his real Character.---My Son, ſays he, I am very old, and this will probably be the laſt Time I ſhall ever ſee your Face. Your Welfare is near my Heart.---The Reputation you have in your Profeſſion, for Learning, Probity, Skill and Eloquence, will in all Probability, call you to manage the great Concerns of this Nation in Parliament, and to council your King in ſome of the greateſt Offices of State.---Let me warn you againſt that Ambition, which I have often obſerved in Men of your Profeſſion, which will ſacrifice all to their own Advancement. And I charge you, on a Father's Bleſſing, never to forget this Nation, nor to ſuffer the Hope of Honours or Profits, nor the Fear of Menaces or Puniſhments from the Crown, to ſeduce you from the Law, the Conſtitution, and the real Welfare and Freedom of this People.---And---theſe Words were ſcarcely pronounced, before his Zeal and Concern were too great for his Strength, and he fell upon the Ground before me;---never to riſe more!---His Words ſunk deep into my Heart, and no Temptation, no Bias, or Prejudice, could ever obliterate them.---And you Mr. Pym, are one Witneſs for me, that, although I was always of the Royal Party, and for avoiding Violence and Confuſion, I never defended what could be proved to be real Infringements on the Conſtitution, while I ſat in Parliament with you. I was as heartily for rectifying thoſe Abuſes, and for procuring ſtill further Security of Freedom, as any of you.---And after the Reſtoration, when the Nations were ruſhing into a Delirium with Loyalty, I was obliged, in order to preſerve even the Appearance of the Conſtitution, to make a Stand. And afterwards, in the Reign of my infamous and deteſtable, though Royal Son in Law, James the Second, I choſe to go into Baniſhment, rather than renounce the Religion and Liberties of my Country.

I have made theſe Obſervations to excuſe my Conduct in thoſe Reigns, in ſome Degree; though I muſt confeſs, there were many Parts of it which admit of no Excuſe at all.---I ſuffered myſelf to be blindly attached to the King, and ſome of his ſpiritual and temporal Minions, particularly Laud and Stafford, in ſom: Inſtances, and to connive at their villainous Projects, againſt my Principles in Religion and Government, and againſt the dying Precepts of my Father:----Beſides, my Intimacy with that Sort of Company, had gradually wrought into me too great a Reverence for kingly and prieſtly Power, and too much Contempt of the Body of the People, as well as too much Virulence againſt many worthy Patriots of your Side the Queſtion; with whom, if I had co-operated, inſtead of aſſiſting the Court, perhaps all the Confuſions and Bloodſhed which followed might have been prevented, and all the Nation's Grievances redreſſed.

Theſe Reflections were a Source of Remorſe, at Times, through my Life: And ſince my Departure from the Earth, I have revolved theſe Things ſo often, and ſeen my Errors ſo clearly, that were I to write an Hiſtory of your Oppoſition now, I ſhould not entitle it a Rebellion; nay, I ſhould ſcarcely call the Protectorate of Cromwell, an Uſurpation.

With ſuch Principles as theſe, and diveſted as I am of all Views and Motives of Ambition, as well as all Attachment to any Party, you may depend upon it, the Conduct of Barbados, has given me great Uneaſineſs. That Iſland was ſettled in the Oliverian Times, by certain Fugitives of the Royal Party, who were zealous Advocates for paſſive Obedience: And I ſuppoſe a Remnant of the ſervile Spirit of their Anceſtors, and of that ruinous Doctrine, has prevailed on them to ſubmit. I own it is a ſevere Mortification to me, to reflect that I ever acted in Concert with a People with ſuch Sentiments, a People who were capable of ſo mean a Deſertion of the Cauſe, both of Liberty and Humanity*. But the gallant Struggle in St. Chriſtophers, and on the Continent of NORTH-AMERICA, is founded in Principles ſo indiſputable, in the Moral Law; in the revealed Law of God; in the true Conſtitution of Britain; and in the moſt apparent Welfare of the Britiſh Nation, as well as of the whole Body of the People in America, that it rejoices my very Soul. When I ſee that worthy People, even in the Reign of a wiſe and good King, fettered, chained, and ſacrificed, by a few abandoned Villains, whoſe Luſt of Gain and Power, would at any Time faſten them in the Intereſt of France, or Rome, or Hell, my Reſentment and Indignation are unutterable.

If ever an Infant Country deſerved to be cheriſhed, it is America: If ever any People merited Honour and Happineſs, they are her Inhabitants.---They are a People, whom no Character can flatter or tranſmit in any Expreſſions, equal to their Merit and Virtue. With the high Sentiments of Romans, in the moſt proſperous and virtuous Times of that Common Wealth, they have the tender Feelings of Humanity, and the noble Benevolence of Chriſtians. They have the moſt habitual, radical Senſe of Liberty, and the higheſt Reverence for Virtue.---They are deſcended from a Race of Heroes, who, placing their Confidence in Providence alone, ſet the Seas and Skies, Monſters and Savages, Tyrants and Devils, at Defiance, for the Sake of Religion and Liberty.

And the preſent Generation have ſhewn themſelves worthy of their Anceſtors.---Thoſe cruel Engines, fabricated by a Britiſh Miniſter, for battering down all their Rights and Privileges; inſtead of breaking their Courage, and cauſing Deſpondency, as might have been expected in their Situation, have raiſed and ſpread through the whole Continent, a Spirit, that will be recorded to their Honour with all future Ages.---In every Colony, from Georgia to New-Hampſhire incluſively, the Executioners of their Condemnation have been compelled by the unconquerable and irreſiſtable Vengeance of the People to renounce their Offices.---Such and ſo univerſal has been the Reſentment, that every Man, who has dared to ſpeak in Favour of them, or to ſoften the Deteſtation in which they are held, how great ſoever his Character had been before, or whatever were his Fortune, Connections and Influence, has been ſeen to ſink into univerſal Contempt and Ignominy. The People, even to the loweſt Ranks, have become more attentive to their Liberties, more inquiſitive about them, and more determined to defend them, than they were ever before known, or had Occaſion to be; innumerable have been the Monuments of Wit, Humour, Senſe, Learning, Spirit, Patriotiſm and Heroiſm, erected in the ſeveral Provinces in the Courſe of this Year. Their Counties, Towns, and even private Clubs and Sodalities, have voted and determined; their Merchants have agreed to ſacrifice even their Bread to the Cauſe of Liberty; their Legiſlatures have reſolved; the united Colonies have remonſtrated; the Preſſes have every where groaned; and the Pulpits have thundered: And ſuch of the Crown Officers as have wiſhed to ſee them enſlaved, have every where trembled, and all their little Tools and Creatures been afraid to ſpeak, and aſhamed to be ſeen.---Yet this is the People, Mr. Pym, on whom you are contributing, for paltry Hire, to rivet and confirm everlaſting Oppreſſion. CLARENDON.

* Nova-Scotia, Quebec, Penſacola, &c. are more excuſeable on Account of their Weakneſs, and other peculiar Circumſtances.

INTENDS to open a School in the Country, whereever proper Encouragement ſhall offer, A PERSON, who undertakes to teach to read and write the Engliſh Language grammatically; Writing; Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal, applied to the Buſineſs of the Merchant, the Banker, the Cuſtom-houſe, and Inſurance Office, &c. Merchants Accompts, in the neweſt and moſt practical Method; Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots; Menſuration of Superficies and Solids; Gauging; Surveying; Navigation, &c. Any Gentlemen, who find it convenient to encourage ſuch an Undertaking, may have farther Intelligence concerning the ſame, and a Character of the Adverti ſer, by applying to Meſſieurs JOSEPH GARNER, Maſter of the Church School; or JOHN TODD, Maſter of the Friends Public School, in Philadelphia.

N. B. Unexceptionable Recommendations, reſpecting Morals, &c. can be produced.----Letters to the Printer, or to the aforeſaid Gentlemen, will be punctually anſwered.

By Captain KIRKWOOD, from London for Boston, but who touched at Sandy-Hook, we have the following Advices, viz.

LEGHORN, October 21.

WE have advice from Corfica, that the Congrefs of that nation has been deferred till November, when the plan of accommodation propofed by the Commandant of the French troops, with the conſent of his Court, and the Republic of Genoa, is to be taken into conſideration. We know not yet the whole purport of theſe propoſitions; it is only ſaid, the Genoeſe offer to abandon to the rebels all the interior parts of the kingdom, in conſideration of an annual tribute, whilſt the Republic remains in poſſeſſion of the ſea-ports and towns.

Paris, Nov. 1. M. de l'Averdy, Comptroller General of the Finances, is appointed Miniſter of State.

Dantzick, Nov. 4. According to advices which we have received from pretty good hands, the Ruſſian troops that are in Royal Pruſſia, will not quit that country till the Ottoman Porte, and likewiſe the Courts of Vienna, Paris, Madrid, and ſome others, have acknowledged in form the election and acceſſion of Staniſlaus-Auguſtus Poniatowſky to the Crown of Poland.

LONDON, November 12.

Hugh Hammerſley, of Serjeants-Inn, Eſq; is appointed Secretary of the Province of Maryland, by the Right Hon. Lord Baltimore, Lord Proprietary of the Province, in the room of the Hon. Cæcilius Calvert, his Lordſhip's uncle, deceaſed.

Nov. 14. The late Duke of Cumberland dying without a will, the Princeſs Amelia, and the Princeſs of Heſſe, are his heirs at law.

Nov. 16. A gentleman at the weſt end of the town, has received ſo great a ſhock by the ſudden death of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, that he has actually ordered a coffin to be made for himſelf, the lid of which is to have neither ſcrews nor nails, but to be faſtened with two hinges on each ſide, and open in the middle, like a folding door; the coffin is to be brought to his houſe on the 19th of next month, he then entering into the 68th year of his age.

We have been favoured with the following anecdote. When a noble Lord went to the higheſt perſonage in this kingdom, with the key of the cabinet of a noble and well beloved Prince, lately deceaſed, and preſented it, as containing his ſecret papers; the key was returned in the moſt obliging manner, deſiring the noble Lord to deſtroy ſuch papers as his Lordſhip imagined that Prince would have deſtroyed, and to bring back thoſe only which he imagined might be ſerviceable to the ſtate.

Nov. 19. Some letters from Dantzick aſſure us, that a freſh corps of 5 or 6000 Ruſſian troops is approaching Poliſh Pruſſia, and has orders to take up winter quarters in Poland.

According to Letters from Ratiſbon, there are but little hopes of ſpeedily ſeeing the diſpute between the houſe of Brunſwick-Hanover, and the Chapter of Oſnabrug, amicably ſettled.

Nov. 21. Yeſterday there was a grand Board of Treaſury, and alſo a Board of Trade, after which there was a Council at the Cockpit, which did not break up till near four o'clock.

In the laſt diſpatches from Sir John Goodrich, his Majeſty's Miniſter at Stockholm, mention is made of a great jealouſy entertained by the Northern Courts, concerning a treaty of marriage, ſaid to be in agitation, between a certain powerful Sovereign, and one of the Princeſſes of the Houſe of Auſtria.

Letters from Conſtantinople adviſe, that there had been a ſecond engagement between the Georgians and the Turks, wherein the latter being defeated, orders had been ſent into Leſſer Aſia to aſſemble all the Turkiſh troops in that province, to march againſt the Georgians, in order to reduce them to their former obedience.

We hear our Merchants in Portugal have been ſo entirely deprived of thoſe privileges to which they are entitled by national Treaties, that the Liſbon Factory lately, when aſſembled to chuſe a Judge Conſervator, Reſolved, thirty ſix againſt four, to elect no one to that office, as they thought their doing it could no longer anſwer any good purpoſe whatſoever.

It is ſaid, from good authority, that our trade to that kingdom is of late ſo much declined, that the annual ballance thereof in our favour is now become leſs than an hundred thouſand pounds, and the annual number of our ſhips, going to the port of Liſbon, has ſunk from between ſeven and eight hundred, to between three and four hundred, while the Commerce of other countries rather increaſes there, and moſt of all that of France, and in what ſhould be very alarming to us, Woollen Manufactures.

We likewiſe hear, that all Engliſh ſilks are prohibited importation in that kingdom, except plain ſattins and watered tabbies, while the velvets, damaſks, &c. of Genoa, ſuffer not the leaſt obſtruction; and that the duties on ſome of our goods are made ſo enormous, as, in effect, to anſwer the purpoſe of a prohibition; as for example, knit-pieces for mens wear, which, as a woollen manufacture, by the ſtipulations of treaties, ſhould never pay more duties than three and twenty per cent. but are now charged at the Cuſtom-houſe with above eighty per cent. duties.

Extract of a private Letter from Edinburgh, Nov. 14.

"Lieutenant Ogilvie denied his guilt to the laſt moment, and denied it with ſuch circumſtances of ſolemnity, as aſtoniſhed every body, and confounded many. After he was thrown off the ladder, the rope broke: He was ſtupified at firſt with the fall; but before he could be thrown off again he recovered his ſenſes, and called out with a loud voice, "I adhere to my former denial, and die an innocent man."

Nov. 23. We hear a committee of merchants, trading to Portugal, will ſoon wait on his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, on affairs of great importance.

On Wedneſday evening a ſpecies of hemp, the natural product of America, was preſented to the Society of Arts, and referred to a Committee, that a proper examination might be made of its utility in our manufactures.

Nov. 26. On Friday the Right Hon. Ralph Earl Varney was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

On Wedneſday laſt Lord Adam Gordon kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on his arrival from America, and on Friday his Lordſhip had the honour of an audience, when he preſented to his Majeſty an addreſs, and a belt of wampum, from the Mohawks, as the head of the Six United Indian Nations, likewiſe a ſpeech and belt from the Seven Confederate Indian Nations, living within the inhabited part of Canada; all of which his Majeſty was pleaſed very graciouſly to receive.

Yeſterday morning ſome diſpatches, ſaid to be of importance, were received from Sir Joſeph Yorke, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Hague.

The Princeſs Sophia Dorothea Maria, ſiſter to the King of Pruſſia, and conſort to the Margrave of Brandenburgh Schwedt, died at Schwedt on the 13th of this month, in the 47th year of her age.

The reſolution taken by the Biſhop of London, for ſuppreſſing the number of private maſs houſes in and about this metropolis, has already in a great meaſure had the deſired effect, ſeveral being already ſhut up, and the Prieſts abſconded, to avoid a proſecution.

There is a confirmation by the Flanders mail to-day, that near half the city of Caſan (capital of the kingdom of that name, which makes a part of the Ruſſian Empire) was deſtroyed by fire on the 26th of Auguſt laſt, together with great quantities of grain, furs, and other valuable merchandize, juſt arrived from Perſia and China.

Nov. 28. On Tueſday night the Hon. Col. Barre, member for Wycomb, in Bucks, arrived in town from Italy; and yeſterday he waited on his Majeſty at St. James's.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Lord Camden gave his opinion upon the granting of general warrants by Secretaries of State. After enlarging on, and explaining, numbers of caſes, which laſted two hours and twenty minutes, his Lordſhip declared ſuch warrants (except in caſes of high treaſon) to be illegal, oppreſſive, and unwarrantable.

By letters from Conſtantinople it appears, that beſides the war in Georgia, troubles were increaſing on the ſide of Bagdad, whither a conſiderable body of troops had been juſt ſent by the Ottoman Court.

We are told from Italy, by this day's Flanders mail, that the plague has lately appeared in the provinces of Boſnia and Erzegovine, on the frontiers of the Auſtrian dominions.

Letters from Ratiſbon, of the 14th inſt. adviſe, That the Baron de Gemmingen, Electoral Miniſter of Brunſwick, had declared openly, "That, in order that a ſtop might not be put to the courſe of the deliberations of the Dyet, the King of Great-Britain would not inſiſt upon the ſuffrage of Oſnabrug, provided the Chapter remained alſo quiet in that reſpect."

We are informed, by letters from the Lower-Elbe, that ſuch vaſt quantities of grain are amaſſing in thoſe quarters on the account of a certain Power, that the price thereof is riſen very conſiderably.

Several Diſpatches of the utmoſt Importance, it is ſaid, have been received at Setretary Conway's Office from the American Governors, relative to the Stamp-Offices.

Eight Men out of each Company of the French Troops in Corſica, are ordered to embark for Marſeilles.

It is ſaid a great General, who eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the late War, has declared his Opinion, that Hoſtilities will commence between England and two neighbouring Powers, in leſs than 6 Months.

Letters from Newfoundland adviſe, that the French Fiſhery would break up about the laſt of November for the Seaſon, after which Governor Palliſer had allowed a Month to remove their Stages, &c. on the Penalty of their being deſtroyed.

On the 25th ſome more Gentlemen, late Stamp-Officers in America, arrived in Town from Virginia.

Letters from Charleſtown adviſe, that the Gentlemen of the Law in both the Carolinas, and Georgia, as well as their Brethren in all the other Colonies, have unanimouſly reſolved to make uſe of no Stamped Paper, &c. in the Buſineſs of their Profeſſion.

The Demand for Engliſh Goods for Jamaica is 150,000 l. leſs this Year than uſual.

NEW-HAVEN, February 7.

At a Town-Meeting held in New-Heaven on the 3d Day of February, Anno Domini 1766, we the Inhabitants of ſaid Town, taking into Conſideration, that a due Execution of the Laws of this Colony, in Civil as well as Criminal Matters, is abſolutely neceſſary for maintaining Juſtice, Peace and good Order, among the People, and that, for ſeveral Months paſt, there has been a total Suſpenſion of the Execution of the Laws in Civil and Probate Matters in this Colony; the Courts, Magiſtrates, Juſtices of the Peace, and other Officers, in their reſpective Departments, having (for ſome Reaſons) wholly declined proceeding therein; which Obſtruction of Buſineſs has been attended with conſiderable Inconvenience, and if much longer continued (it is apprehended) will involve the People in great Difficulties, prejudicial to their Intereſt, and be attended with very bad and dangerous Conſequences: THEREFORE VOTED, That the ſaid reſpective Courts, Magiſtrates and Juſtices (particularly the Honourable Superior Court, by Way of Example to the others, together with the reſpective Officers of ſuch Courts, and the Practitioners at the Bar) be deſired, that they are hereby humbly requeſted, to proceed in and tranſact the uſual Buſineſs of ſuch Courts in the uſual and accuſtomed Manner, agreeable to the Laws of this Colony.----Further Voted, That the Town-Clerk do (as ſoon as may be) tranſmit a Copy of this Vote to His Honour the Chief Judge of the Superior Court.

226 Votes in the Affirmative, and
48-----in the Negative.

A true Copy, examined per
SAMUEL BISHOP, jun.
Town Clerk.

This Town-Meeting was eſpecially called, in order that People might ſhew their Minds with regard to the Prudence and Expediency of having the Courts of Juſtice opened, and proceeding in Buſineſs as uſual, without ſtamped Papers.---ALL but one (ſo far as appeared) were clear in the Point that the Stamp-Act is unconſtitutional, and therefore not binding on the Conſcience.---The Meeting was conducted with great Order and Decency. The grand Queſtion, Whether the Courts ſhould proceed as uſual, was largely diſcuſſed. Two Hundred and Twenty-ſix were in the Affirmative, and Forty-eight were not in the Vote. ALL appeared determined againſt a Submiſſion to the Stamp-Act, and for keeping out the deteſtable Stamp-Paper.

BOSTON, February 10.

A Gentleman from Marblehead informs us, that on the 31ſt ult. Captain Bowden arrived there from Halifax, and having expoſed a ſtamped News Paper, which he brought from thence, the Populace aſſembled, to the Number of ſeveral Hundreds, on the Training Hill (ſo called) where they ſoon erected a ſtately Bonfire, with a Staff in the Center, whereon they hoiſted the Object of their Diſpleaſancy, and the whole was conſumed amidſt the loudeſt Acclamations of Loyalty to the King, and Love to their Country. After this they retired to a Tavern, where many Toaſts, expreſſive of their Regard to the happy Conſtitution procured by their Anceſtors, were drank; and Peace and good Harmony crowned the Night.

By Letters from Marlborough we learn, that on Yeſterday Morning Se'nnight, about Sun riſe, they were viſited with a conſiderable Shock of an Earthquake, though not of very long Duration.

We have the Dominica Gazette of the 30th of November, unſtampt, which contains nothing new. It is printed by William Smith, in Charlotte-Town, who adverties, That no News Paper Stamps were to be had.

Milford, in Connecticut, January 24. Was taken up (ſtraggling) a Sheet of the deteſtable Stamped Paper, and on Information being given by a true and loyal Son of Liberty, the ſame was ſeriouſly taken into Conſideration, by the Honourable Committee of Inſpection, and by a fair Trial (without the Conſent or Approbation of the Court of Admiralty) being impeached, and found guilty of Slavery and Impoſition, ſentenced it to be burnt by the Hands of a Common Hangman; which Sentence was accordingly put in Execution the ſame Evening.

Extract from the VOTES of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Jovis 6 Die Februarii, A. D. 1766.

THE Houſe, according to the Order of the Day, entered into the Conduct and Services of the Committee on the late Congreſs at New-York: And after a Debate the Queſtion was put, Whether the Reaſons offered by Brigadier Ruggles, for his not ſigning the Petitions prepared by the late Congreſs at New-York, be ſatisfactory to this Houſe?

It paſſed in the Negative.

Then the Queſtion was put, Whether the Reaſons offered by Brigadier Ruggles, for leaving the late Congreſs at New-York before they had compleated their Buſineſs, be ſatisfactory to this Houſe?

It paſſed in the Negative.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Account given by James Otis, and Oliver Partridge, Eſquires, of their Conduct, at the late Congreſs at New-York, is ſatisfactory to the Houſe.

Extract of a Letter from Salem, Feb. 6, 1766.

"I was apprehenſive, among other ill Effects of the Stamp-Act, that ſome Diſtributors would not adhere to their Oaths, but take all Advantages of Perſons applying for ſaid Papers; an Inſtance has occurred that confirms me in that Opinion; I have a Veſſel arrived from the Grenades, and obſerving in the Captain's Account he charged me with 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. paid for Stamp Papers, I examined him ſtrictly upon it; he produced his Clearance, which was ſtamped in two Places 1111d. Paper 1d. For this he told me he was obliged to pay the Diſtributor 2 s. 3 d. Sterling, as he did for every other Sheet he was obliged to take for Cockets, &c. This is a moderate Advance thought by that honeſt Diſtributor, viz. Three Times as much as he ought to have taken."------

We have the Pleaſure to aſſure the Public, that the Honourable Juſtices of the Superior Court deſign to open their Court at the next March Term, and do Buſineſs as uſual, the Circumſtances of the Province being then as they now are. And,

That the Judges of Probate for the ſeveral Counties in this Province, have alſo determined to open their reſpective Courts, and do Buſineſs as uſual.

We hear that ſeveral Cargoes of Deals have lately been ſhipped from the Port of London for the Weſt-Indies, as the Merchants there expected all Navigation from America would ceaſe after the 1ſt of November, on Account of the Determination not to clear out Veſſels from thence on Stamp Papers.

Yeſterday Captain William St. Barbe arrived here in a Snow from Cadiz, but laſt from Falmouth, in England; by him we have a London Print to the 12th of December, which contains little elſe beſides the Accounts from America of the Commotions there occaſioned by the Stamp Act; among which is a Narrative of the Reception the Stamp Papers met with upon their firſt Arrival in Captain Davis, at New-York, to their being lodged in the City-Hall, with a particular Relation of the Proceedings of the Sons of Liberty relative to the burning the Effigy of Governor C-ld-n, deſtroying Major James's Furniture, &c.---The Reſolutions of the Merchants at New-York not to import any more Goods from Great-Britain, unleſs the Stamp-Act be repealed, and their Determination to encourage their own Manufactures.---The Cambridge Inſtructions to their Repreſentatives in the Maſſachuſetts Aſſembly, deſiring them not to be aiding in the Operation of the Stamp-Act.---The Account of the Congreſs at New-York having agreed to a Number of Reſolutions, aſſerting their Rights and Privileges, alſo agreeing to dutiful and loyal Petitions to the King and Parliament; and of the General Court at Boſton having approved thereof, and ordering the Thanks of the Houſe to be given their Committee for their Service.---Alſo ſome further Accounts of the Proceedings of the Sons of Liberty at Boſton, Rhode-Iſland, Philadelphia and Maryland, all which were publiſhed in the Papers here the latter End of October, and the Beginning of November laſt.

Captain St. Barbe left Falmouth the 16th of December, and we hear a Packet was to ſail from thence for New-York in a Day or two after.

The following are all the London Articles contained in the above-mentioned Paper, viz.

LONDON, December 12.

MRS. Draper, Midwife to Her Majeſty, will remove in a few Days to St. James's Houſe, to be ready againſt the lying-in of the Princeſs of Brunſwick.

Letters from Spain adviſe, that the Spaniſh Government had ſent poſitive Orders to the Governors in Mexico, to try all mild and conciliating Means to reduce the Rebels to Obedience, and to avoid rigorous Proceedings as much as poſſible.

Every Day this Week a Council has been held, at which his Majeſty has been preſent.

It is now ſaid, that there will, in a few Days, be great Changes in the Miniſtry.

Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Bolton, and the Right Hon. Earl Temple, waited on his Majeſty at St. James's.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh, Nov. 29.

"We are well informed that the King of Pruſſia is taking new Arrangements for encreaſing and extending the Manufactures of Sileſia, where they are already in a flouriſhing Condition. Our Merchants ſee with regret that thoſe of Berlin, Magdeburgh, Stettin, Breſlau, and other Cities, under the Dominion of his Pruſſian Majeſty, become more and more their Rivals, and that they ſucceed but too well in their Enterprizes, through the Favour and Protection of their Monarch."

Public Prayers are put up at Rome for obtaining a Ceſſation of the Rains, which have done great Damage in the Country.

A few Days ago a Cuſtom-houſe Officer at Hartly, ſhot a Woodcock, in the Stomach of which he found a Diamond of conſiderable Value.

Yeſterday arrived a Mail from New-York; which brought a freſh Packet of American Papers, and among them ſome publiſhed in the Colonies ſince the Commencement of the Stamp-Act, but printed without any Printer's Name. Some, inſtead of a Title, has, No Stamp Paper to be had; another is entituled, A Patriotic Advertiſement. And the Maryland Gazette, the laſt of October, has a Death's Head and creſs Bones printed in the Place where the Stamp uſually appears, and the following Words at the Head of the Paper, between large black Lines, viz. The Maryland Gazette expiring; in uncertain Hopes of a Reſurrection to Life again.

NEW-YORK, February 13.

The following Agreement has been ſubſcribed by a great Number of the principal Inhabitants of this City, and new Subſcribers are daily added.

"We the Inhabitants of the City of New-York do hereby engage and promiſe, that we will not buy, or ſuffer to be bought for our Uſe, any Lamb before the firſt Day of Auguſt next, and that we will not buy any Meat from any Butcher, that ſhall expoſe any Lamb to Sale before the Day aforeſaid, and will give all Manner of Diſcountenance to ſuch Butchers for the future. Given under our Hands at New-York, this 3d of February, 1766."

The Reſolutions againſt eating Lamb before the firſt Day of Auguſt, or employing Butchers that kill it, having been ſo generally received in this Town, muſt give great Satisfaction to all Well-wiſhers to this Country, as it will both ſave our Money, and employ our Poor, many of whom have been in a ſtarving Condition for want of Materials to keep them at Work. To ſhew the great Conſequence of theſe Reſolves, let us only conſider that in this Town there are at leaſt 2000 Families that eat Lamb, ſuppoſe two Quarters each Week, from the firſt of April to the firſt of Auguſt, being ſeventeen Weeks, is 17,000 Lambs ſaved, the increaſed Value of their Wool and Skins in that Time, at the Medium of 2s. each, is 1700 l. which if manufactured will be 6 Times the Value of the Materials, and produces 10,200 l. Another Conſideration in the Eye of the Public is, that a Quarter of Lamb at an Average before the above Period weighs 3 lb. per Quarter, and afterwards about 8 lb. though ſold nearly for the ſame Money. But the greateſt Advantage to the Public ſtill remains, for it cannot be doubted that if all the Lamb were preſerved as above (which would coſt the Farmer ſcarce any thing) a very conſiderable Number would be kept over Winter, to increaſe our Stock in this moſt profitable and uſeful Animal.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Connecticut.

"The glorious and ſpirited Behaviour of your Countrymen, together with the late Change in the Adminiſtration, has altered the Thoughts of many, and I believe will occaſion a new Syſtem of Politicks, in regard to America; and I hope will prove very beneficial both to the Colonies and to the Mother Country. The Act for taxing you, I always thought, and have often told you, I could not think conſiſtent with the Principles of this free Government; but as far as it tends to deprive you of a Trial by Jury, I think it contradictory, both in Letter and Spirit, to the 29th Chapter of Magna Charta, &c."

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.

In the London Daily Advertiſer, of Nov. 30, is the following Advertiſement. "The principal Merchants trading to North-America, are deſired to meet at the King's Arms Tavern, in Cornhill, on Wedneſday next, the Fourth of December, on Buſineſs of great Importance."

We are informed, that the Meaſures intended to be taken by the Miniſtry, with regard to the Stamp-Act, were talked of in London, when Captain Kirkwood left it, as quite uncertain and undetermined. That moſt of the People, eſpecially the mercantile Part, wiſhed, and hoped for, an immediate Repeal of

the Stamp, and other oppreſſive Acts: And that it was ſaid ſome great Men had encouraged the Merchants to write to their Correſpondents, that they might expect the moſt favourable Accounts, ſoon after the Meeting of the Parliament.

Before Captain Kirkwood left the Downes (the 17th of December) he ſaw a Ship paſs by, thought to be Captain Davis, from New-York.

The Carolina, Captain Friend, from this Port for London, arrived in the Downes the 30th of November.

The Speedwell, Captain Lacey, from this Place, is arrived at Rotterdam.

We hear from New-Jerſey, that the Gentlemen of the Law of that Province met laſt Thurſday, at New-Brunſwick, to conſider of the Propriety of reſuming their Practice, which they have diſcontinued ſince the Firſt of November laſt; where they were waited upon by a Deputation from the Sons of Liberty, who expreſſed their Uneaſineſs at the Suſpenſion of Law Proceedings; and it was determined, by a Majority of the Lawyers then convened, that they would reſume their Practice the Firſt Day of April next, whatever Accounts may be received from England, or ſooner, if earlier Intelligence arrives of the Determination of Parliament reſpecting the Stamp Act.-----Which being communicated to the Deputies, who then attended, they appeared to be ſatisfied therewith.

At the ſame time Deputies from the Sons of Liberty of the County of Hunterdon, waited on Mr. White, Prothonotary of that County, with a Requeſt that he would open his Office to tranſact Buſineſs as uſual, who received them politely, and they received Aſſurances that the Office ſhould be opened the Firſt Day of April.

From Reading, in Berks County, in this Province, we have Advice, that the Publick Offices were opened there on Monday laſt.

By a Gentleman, very lately from Virginia and Maryland, we learn, that the patriotic Spirit, with reſpect to the Stamp Law, ſtill ſubſiſts in theſe Governments, they being determined, to a Man, ſeemingly, to oppoſe it as much as in them lies. And that their only Uneaſineſs ſeemed to be, that the Courts of Juſtice were ſtill ſhut, but in Hopes that they would, or muſt, ſoon be open.

From North-Carolina our Accounts ſeem to be more alarming, with regard to the Stamp Act, than in any of the other Colonies, that being the only Place, we have yet heard of, where his Majeſty's Officers have acted ſo arbitrarily, and ſhewn ſo little Regard to the Trade of the King's Subjects, having already ſeized two Veſſels without Stamps, and allowing none to go out without them, tho' at the Riſk of the Lives, Veſſels and Cargoes, of thoſe that ſhould take them, from the enraged Inhabitants; who, in ſpite of their Governor, and the Endeavours of two Captains of King's Ships, are reſolved to be free, being determined not to admit the Stamps to take Place among them------Captain Phipps, in the Diligence Man of War, had taken on him the Office of Diſtributor of the Stamps, having made it known that they were to be had on board his Ship, and attempted to get up to Wilmington, in order to lodge them with ſome Stamp Officer there; but being told that the People had a Raft, properly prepared, to ſet him, Ship and Stamps, all on Fire, he thought proper to return to his old Station at the Mouth of the River, after he had got ſome Craft to take out his Guns, in order to lighten the Veſſel, to get over ſome Shoals that were in his Way.

From Detroit our Intelligence of late Date is, that all was very quiet there, the Indians being thought to be more attached now to the Engliſh Intereſt, than they were ever known to be before.

By Captain Lockhart, from Barbados, there is Advice, that they expected ſoon a new Governor for that Iſland, ſaid to be Lord Fitzherbert: That though the Barbadians had ſubmitted to the Stamp Act, yet there were Numbers among them, who were much diſſatisfied with it, and highly pleaſed with the Oppoſition it met with in North-America: That Veſſels, without Stamp Clearances, were admitted to an Entry, without any Scruple: And that the Collector of the Cuſtoms there behaves in the moſt genteel Manner, being willing to give every Indulgence to Trade in his Power; for which he is moſt deſervedly eſteemed by the Inhabitants, and by all Strangers that happen to go to that Port.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Lancaſter the Sixth Inſtant, Frederick Stoner was tried for the Murder of his Servant, Mulattoe George, when he was found guilty of Manſlaughter, and burnt in the Hand.

James Pew, and John Bright, were alſo tried for Burglary, but both acquitted.

And Anne Tew was tried at the Seſſions there, for altering the Bills of Credit of this Province, of which ſhe was found Guilty, and ordered to be pillored, cropt and whipped.

Two Men (Brothers, we are told) were committed lately to Chester Goal, for altering the Bills of Credit of this Province, viz. Two Shilling Bills into Tens, and Five Shilling Bills into Fifties; but as the Two Shilling Bills are not at all like the Tens, and much leſs the Fives like the Fifties, the Fives being printed all black, and the Fifties red and black, we apprehend very few can have ſuffered by their intended Fraud---A third Perſon, it is ſaid, is concerned, but we have not heard of his being yet taken.

On Friday Evening laſt, a Bond for a Mediterranean Paſs, with an American Stamp to it, was burnt at the Coffee-Houſe here; it came from an Office in New-York, and was on its Way to Maryland, but happened to be intercepted.

On Friday laſt died here, and on Saturday was interred, BENJAMIN PRICE, Eſq; Attorney at Law. He was buried in a very plain Manner, his Coffin being of White Oak, with Iron Handles; and he was followed to the Grave, by his own Directions, by twelve poor People from the City Almſ-Houſe, ſix Men, and ſix Women.

In our laſt we cautioned the Public to beware of Counterfeit New-Jerſey Three Pound Bills, dated in 1761; and Thirty Shilling Bills, dated 1762 and 1764; ſince which we have ſeen the following Counterfeits of that Money, viz. Three Pound Bills, two different Sorts of Twelve Shilling Bills, and a Six Shilling Bill. They are all badly done on Copperplate, the Letters being very irregular, and ſtanding much out of Line; whereas the true Bills are neatly and regularly done, in the common printing Manner. In the firſt Line of the Face of the Counterfeit Three Pound Bills, the O in POUNDS is ſhorter and thicker than the other Letters in that Word; and in the third Line the laſt E in JERSEY is not like a Printing E, but is made in the Manner commonly uſed in Writing.-----The Twelve Shilling Bills are both dated April 12, 1760; one Sort may be diſcovered by having a black Line about the Flowers which are round the T, in the Word THIS; alſo in the Arms, the lower Part of the Unicorn's Body appears naked, and the Words in the Garter, and of the Motto, are plainer than in the true Bills; and at the Back, inſtead of the Printer's Name, Parker, it is made Parke.------The other Sort is printed on Writing Paper; in the third Line, after the Word Ounce, inſtead of [●●] Fifteen, is made [●●] Fifteen.-----The Six Shilling Bills are dated December 31, 1763; in the Eſcutcheon, in the Word JERSEY, the J is made Bottom upwards; in the third Line, the S in JERSEY is ſmaller than the other Letters of that Word; and in the next Line, after Grains, is of, which ſhould be of.------The above Counterfeits are all printed on three Folds of Paper, paſted together (except the laſt of the Twelve Shilling Bills) but the true Bills are only on two Folds. In ſhort, they are all ſo ill executed, that we think, after this Notice, no Body can be impoſed on by them. The Three Pound Bills are dated April 8, 1762.

There have likewiſe appeared ſome New-Jerſey Three Shilling Bills altered to Twelve, by having the Word Twelve paſted over the Place where Three ſhould be, which may be diſcovered by its looking freſher than the other Part of the Bill.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, Inward Entries.

Brig Hibernia, H. Richards, from Surrinam. Schooner Dolphin, J. Smith, and Schooner Dove, J. Whitmarſh, Boſton. Schooner Suſannah, J. Lockhart, Barbados. Schooner Suſannah, R. Alberſon, New-York. Schooner Flora, N. Swain, from Nantucket.

OUTWARDS. Brig Greyhound, H. Jackſon, for Boſton. Ship Catherine, A. Henderſon, Belfaſt. Snow Polly, E. Spain, Antigua. Schooner Suſannah, R. Alberſon, New-York. Brig Mary and Elizabeth, J. Sparks, for London.

CLEARED. Schooner Ranger, D. Phipps, to North-Carolina. Brig Tryal, W. Campbell, Maryland. Brig Chance, J. Craig, Barbados. Ship Rachel, W. Hardcaſtle, Jamaica. Brig Greyhound, H. Jackſon, to Boſton.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed in the Third Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, it is, among other Things, enacted and declared, "That from and after the Firſt Day of March, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1766, no Wain or Cart ſhall travel, paſs, or be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, with or by any Number of Oxen or Horſes whatſoever, unleſs the Fellies of the Wheels of ſuch Wain or Cart ſhall be of the Breadth or Gauge of 7 Inches, from Side to Side, at the leaſt, Carts with one Horſe, Stage and light travelling Waggons for Paſſengers, only excepted; and that every Owner or Owners of ſuch Wheel Carriage, which ſhall paſs, or be drawn in the ſaid City, contrary to the Directions, Tenor, true Intent and Meaning of this Act, ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit and pay the Sum of FIVE POUNDS, to be recovered as Debts not exceeding Five Pounds are by Law directed to be recovered, or otherwiſe ſhall forfeit any one of the Beaſts of Draught drawing ſuch Wheel Carriage (except the Shaft or Thill Horſe) together with all the Geers, Bridles, Halters and Accoutrements, to ſuch Beaſt of Draught belonging; one Moiety thereof to the Uſe of the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall ſeize or diſtrain the ſame, and the other Half thereof to the Commiſſioners, to be applied for paving the Streets."

The Commiſſioners for paving the Streets of the City of Philadelphia, publiſh the foregoing Paragraph, that all Perſons concerned may govern themſelves accordingly. JOSEPH MORRIS, JOHN LUKENS, ABEL JAMES, THOMAS WHARTON, DANIEL RUNDLE, JAMES BENEZET.

Hunterdon County, New-Jerſey, ſs. February 3, 1766.

PURSUANT to an Order of William Morris, and William Clayton, Eſquires, two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Hunterdon aforeſaid, Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of William Force, an inſolvent Debtor, now confined in the Goal of Trenton, that on the Petition of the ſaid William Force, with the major Part in Value of his Creditors, the Judges aforeſaid have appointed Tueſday, the 25th Day of February inſt. for the Creditors of the ſaid William Force, to meet at Trenton, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the ſaid inſolvent Debtor's Eſtate ſhould not be made, and the Debtor diſcharged, agreeable to the late Act of General Aſſembly, made and provided for that Purpoſe. ❀

New-Jerſey, Hunterdon County, ſs.

PUrſuant to an Order of William Morris, and William Clayton, Eſquires, two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hunterdon aforeſaid, Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of David Cock, jun. and Tobias Nevies, inſolvent Debtors, now confined in Goal, that on the Petitions of the aforeſaid David Cock, and Tobias Nevies, with the major Part in Value of their Creditors, the Judges aforeſaid have appointed Monday, the tenth Day of March, for the Creditors of the aforeſaid David Cock, and Tobias Nevies, to meet at Trenton, to ſhew Cauſe, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the ſaid Debtors Eſtates ſhould not be made, and the Debtors diſcharged, agreeable to the late Act of General Aſſembly, made and provided for that Purpoſe. ‖

TWO POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on Sunday Night laſt, from the Subſcriber, living in Eaſt Whiteland, Cheſter County, a Servant Man, named Nicholas Coffey, born in Ireland, about 25 Years of Age, tall and ſlender, long viſaged, has a ſour Look, of a ſandy Complexion, and liſps a little; had on a Boy's fine Hat, half worn, light coloured Fuſtian Coat, blue Jacket, with Metal Buttons, a brown Camblet under Jacket, the Back ripped, old white Shirt, Leather Breeches, white Yarn Stockings, the Top of one of them old, and half worn Shoes and Buckles. He ſerved a Time in Philadelphia, has been ſince at Sea, likewiſe campaigning, is acquainted in moſt Parts of this Province, and may thereby the better paſs for a Freeman. He has at Times the Third-day Ague, the Fit coming on him in the Evening, and is a remarkable Liar. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, with reaſonable Charges, from RICHARD RICHISON. ¶

Imported and to be Sold by

BENJAMIN SWETT,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, a variety of MERCHANDIZE, amongſt which are the following articles, viz.

COarſe, fine and ſuperfine cloths, red duffil, double and ſingle worſted damaſks, hairbines, broad and narrow dorſettees, camblets, a neat aſſortment of ſtamped cottons and chintz, calicoes, Iriſh and check linens, Iriſh ſheetings, ozenbrigs, cotton romals, Scots handkerchiefs, brown and white buckrams, tammies, ſhaloons, durants, calimancoes, ſuperfine black ruſſel, ſilk, cotton, thread and worſted ſtockings, black and coloured crapes, meſſinets, ſattin and paduaſoy ribbons, black paduaſoy, mens and womens gloves, cambricks and lawns, nutmegs, ſhot, cutlery, and ſundry other articles, which he will ſell under the cuſtomary terms, for caſh or three months credit; or if any perſon ſhould incline to purchaſe his remaining ſtock of goods, he will ſell them at prime coſt, as he intends to decline the dry good buſineſs.

N. B. He alſo has for ſale, a large and curious Wilton floor-carpet. △

TO be SOLD or LETT by the Subſcriber, living in Kent County, on Delaware, a good two Story Frame Houſe, well finiſhed, 24 Feet ſquare, with a good Brick Cellar under the whole, a large Kitchen, with a Brick Chimney, and good Stable. There is an Acre of Land belonging to it, a large Garden, well paled in, and good Spring of Water, near the Door, and Firewood ſufficient during the Life of the Subſcriber and his Wife, or the Survivor of them. It lies on the main Road to Little Creek Landing, and is within a Quarter of a Mile of the ſaid Landing, and is very publick, there being but the one Landing on the Creek, and would be very ſuitable for a Store or Tavern, or any other publick Way of Buſineſs, and may be entered on immediately. The Terms may be known, by applying to LEWIS DAVID, in Dover.

To be SOLD,

AT GEORGE KEMBLE's Stables, in Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut Streets, A likely bay Gelding, near 15 Hands high, paces very eaſy, has a good Hand-gallop, and will trot in deep Roads, or in a Chair. ¶

Philadelphia, February 17, 1766.

For LONDON,

The BRIGANTINE MARY and ELISABETH, JAMES SPARKS, Maſter; Will ſail with all convenient Speed, having the greater Part of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to JOHN HEAD, or the Maſter on board, or at the London Coffee-Houſe.

Lately imported, and to be ſold by JOHN HEAD, at his Houſe in Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Church, A large and neat Aſſortment of European, with ſome India, Goods.

The MEMBERS of the
St. ANDREW's SOCIETY

ARE deſired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at Mr. *M'Intire*'s Tavern, on *Friday*, the 28th Inſtant, at 7 o' Clock in the Evening.

THOMAS DUNCAN, *Secretary*.

RUN away, the 15th of February, from the Subſcriber, living in Whiteland Townſhip, Cheſter County, an Iriſh Servant Man, named Richard M'Donnald, aged about 20 Years; had on, when he went away, a new Felt Hat, Snuff-coloured Thicket Coat, half worn, a thin Flannel ſtriped red and white Waiſtcoat, a good Linen Shirt, half worn Buckſkin Breeches, brown and black coloured Stockings, good Shoes and Buckles; he has ſtraight black Hair, a ſmooth Face, freſh coloured, grey Eyes, ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh, but thick-ſpoken, and about 5 Feet 7 Inches high. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

ANDREW TODD.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels, and others, are forbid to carry him off, at their Peril. ⊕

TO be Sold, by public Vendue, on Saturday the 8th of March, on the Premiſes, a valuable and well accuſtomed Merchant-Mill, and Saw-Mill, ſituate in Mill-Creek Hundred, on Red-Clay Creek, New-Caſtle County, with two Pair of Stones, both double geared, a large Stone Mill Houſe, three Boulting-Cloths, all go by Water, beautifully ſituated on a never-failing Stream of Water, with every natural Conveniency as good as any in the Province, and but two Miles from Newport, where the Purchaſer may have any Quantity of Wheat from Duck-Creek, and other Landings on Delaware, that he may think proper to ingroſs, and alſo have his Flour exported from thence to Philadelphia, ſold, and his Money remitted once a Week, if required, for Sixpence per Caſk, and Scantling delivered from thence to Philadelphia for Ten Shillings per Thouſand. There is a Log Dwelling-houſe, with 8 Acres of Land belonging to ſaid Mills, alſo about 36 Acres of extraordinary Wood-Land, loaded with Timber, moſtly Whiteoak, ſuitable for the Saw-mill, &c. a conſiderable Quantity of which is rich Bottom, and will make good Meadow, when the Timber is cut off; alſo five Acres of Marſh Meadow, within Bank, which will, with a little Repair, produce near 20 Ton of Hay per Year. The Mills will be ſold with or without the Wood-Land and Marſh, as may ſeem moſt convenient to the Purchaſer. The Vendue to begin at Twelve o'Clock, where due Attendance and reaſonable Credit will be given, by us,

JOHN SHEPHERD, and DAVID REYNOLDS.

N. B. The above Mills, if not ſold, will be rented, and may be entered on immediately. ¶

To be SOLD,

TWO Frame Houſes, under one Roof, two Stories high, fronting Second-ſtreet continued, in the Northern Liberties of the City of Philadelphia, near the New Bridge: Both Houſes contain 25 Feet in Front, and the Lot on which they are erected, is 45 Feet wide in Front, and about 80 Feet deep. Whoever inclines to purchaſe ſaid Houſes and Lot, may know the Terms, by applying to the Owner, JACOB BENDER, living near Iſaac Norris's, Eſq; or to JOHN MANCHEN, near the Vendue-Houſe, at the upper End of Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia. ⊕

To be SOLD by

CHARLES WHARTON,

At his Store in Water-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge,

WEſt-India and Philadelphia Rum, Muſcovado Sugar, Melaſſes, Tea, Coffee, Alſpice, genuine Fyal, Liſbon and Madeira Wines, by the Pipe, Hogſhead or Quarter Caſk; a Trunk of Silk Umbrelloes, of various Colours, &c. &c. 4 W.

DAVID HALL, GOLDSMITH,

In Second-ſtreet, near Cheſtnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

CONtinues to make and ſell all Sorts of gold and ſilver work, in the neateſt manner, and at the very loweſt rates; likewiſe china bowls, &c. drilled and claſped; and wood handles neatly fixed to china tea pots, &c. Thoſe who may chooſe to employ him, may depend on his beſt endeavours to pleaſe, and their favours will be gratefully acknowledged. He has alſo to ſell, on the loweſt terms, by wholeſale or retail, a good aſſortment of joiners furniture, ſteel and metal ſhoe and knee buckles, a large quantity of ſtone and metal ſleeve buttons, paper and japanned ſnuff boxes, a variety of coat and veſt buttons, watch ſeals, keys and hooks, cork ſcrews, black lead pencils, with or without caſes, ſilk, ſteel and metal watch chains, plated ſpurs, ditto ſnuff boxes, curtain rings, jews harps, playing cards, ſteel coffee mills, horſe whips, ſword blades, ſchool bibles, ſundry articles in the watch makers way, ſtones for buckles, rings, ſeals, &c. alſo chapes and tongues, crucibles, ſalt petre, borax, ſandiver, allom, rotten ſtone, and many other articles, too tedious to mention.

N. B. One or two men, that underſtand making chapes and tongues well, may hear of proper encouragement, and conſtant employ, by applying as above. ⊕

RUN away, on Tueſday, the 11th Inſtant, a Negroe Fellow, called Pompey, a thick well ſet Fellow, about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, this Country born, and ſuppoſed to be about 20 Years of Age; had on, when he went away, a blue Cloth Coat, a red Waiſtcoat, with ſpotted Velvet Lappels (both pretty much worn) Buckſkin Breeches, and blue ribbed Stockings. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him, ſo that his Maſter may get him again, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by GEORGE MEADE.

WANTED,

A SOBER honeſt managing WOMAN, bred up in the Country, to live on a Farm, near Philadelphia. Such a Perſon, being well recommended, by applying to the Printer hereof, will be informed where ſhe will meet with good Encouragement.

WHEREAS WILLIAM ALLEN, of the City of Philadelphia, acting Executor of the laſt Wills and Teſtaments of George Davis, Mary Plumſted, and Mary Grafton, of the ſame Place, deceaſed, hath divided the Bonds and Mortgages, belonging to the Eſtates of ſaid Teſtators, amongſt the reſpective Legatees; and being deſirous that the Concerned ſhould have the earlieſt Notice to whom their Bonds are aſſigned, he therefore requeſts all thoſe who are ſo indebted to ſaid Eſtates, to call on him as ſoon as poſſible, that he may inform them to which of ſaid Legatees their reſpective Bonds are aſſigned. ⊕

WHereas John Scott, of Eaſt Nottingham, Cheſter County, deceaſed, in his Life-time, ſold unto Samuel Cleland, of Penkader Hundred, New-Caſtle County, a certain Plantation, ſituate in the ſaid County of New-Caſtle, and the ſaid Cleland gave to the above Scott Bonds for the Payment of the Purchaſe Money, to be paid yearly; but as ſaid Scott could not make as good a Title to the Subſcriber for ſaid Land as he engaged, I do therefore forbid any Perſon to take an Aſſignment on ſaid Bonds, for I will not pay them. SAMUEL CLELAND. ¶

To be SOLD, in the City of Burlington, a little above the Court-houſe,

A Large commodious Brick Houſe and Kitchen, with a Pump in the Yard, and one Acre and a Half of very good Land, 20 Fruit Trees thereon, ſeveral Stables, and a Shed, 40 Feet long, very ſuitable for an Inn-keeper, or any Perſon inclining to live a private Life. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, may apply to EDWARD BROOKS, living on the Premiſes, or to JOHN MILNOR, Cooper, near the Bank Meeting-houſe, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

At JOHN BALDWIN's, in Second-ſtreet,

A JACK-ASS. ⊕

TO be SOLD, by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-house, on Monday, the 10th Day of March, at 4 o'Clock P. M. The 3 following described Lots, or Pieces of Meadow Ground, situate on League Island, about 5 Miles below Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1, contains 17 Acres, 50 Perches, within good Bank, and drained, that it may be made ready to receive Hemp or Grass Seed this Spring. There is a large Trunk laid, and, on the East Side, a new Cedar 4 Rail Fence. On this Lot is erected a House 22 Feet Front, and 18 Feet deep; the first Story is carried up of Stone, 10 Feet above the Surface, and designed for Kitchen and Cellar. The second and third Stories are Frame, and each may be divided into two Rooms, with Fire Places to each.

No. 2, contains 10 Acres, has a very good Bank, and is drained. Some Part of the North End is improved and feeded, and the rest in such Order, that it may (with little Expence) be made fit to receive Hemp or Grass Seed this Spring. There is belonging to this Lot, at the North End, a Quantity of unimproved Marsh, which measures 40 Perches from the Bank to Low-Water-Mark, and will be of great Advantage to the Purchaser, as a Range for his Cattle great Part of the Summer.

No. 3, lies on the East Side of the last-mentioned Lot, contains 10 Acres, is in the same Order and Advantage as above, and has on the East Side a new Cedar 4 Rail Fence.

The whole Island is a rich blue Mud, lies very high above the Tide, and the above described Lots are situate in the most pleasant and choicest Part of it.

Also at the same Time and Place, will be sold, the 6 following Lots, situated in Moyamensing Township, 3 of which front on Glocester Road, and 3 on Second-street extended. One of the above Lots contains about two Acres and a Half, on which is a good Frame House, Kitchen and Barn, Pump and good Water; a large Garden in good Order, with a Collection of the best Fruit, and Asparagus Beds, &c. The above Lots are bounded on the Middle of Front-street, when extended.

The whole late the Estate of William Plumsted, Esq; deceased. Plans of the Lots to be seen at the Coffee House.

BOULTING CLOTHS,

FINE, superfine, middling and coarse, imported, and to be sold by ELLIS LEWIS, at his House, in Second-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, nearly opposite to Samuel Neave's. Those unacquainted with Cloths, may depend on being supplied with the best in Quality, and suitable Directions given them, as he has has long Experience in the Millering Business. Tbc. 3 M.

Imported, and to be sold by

DANIEL WILLIAMS,

Who is removed from Chestnut-street, on the West Side of Front-street, the fourth Door from Chestnut-street Corner,

A Large Assortment of the best fine, superfine, middling and coarse Boulting Cloths, very cheap. Millers and others, who are not skilled in chooling Boulting Cloths, may, by informing him what Branch of the Boulting Business the Cloths are wanted for, depend on being supplied with the best Boulting Cloths, suitable for any and every Branch of the Boulting Business, as he has had long Experience in Millering and Boulting Cloths. Also a few Pairs of French Burr and Cutting Millstones. Tbc.

To be Sold by WHOLESALE, for Cash or Produce, by

ROOKE and GINTHER,

At their Manufactory Warehouse in Cecil County, Maryland,

ALL Sorts of Black, Red, Green and Flowered Earthen Ware, which are allowed by all Judges to be some of the best made in America. Dealers and Store-Keepers may be always supplied with an Assortment at the lowest Prices, by their humble Servants, ROOKE and GINTHER.

N. B. The said Works are within six Miles of North-East Landing, seven Miles of Charles Town, seven Miles of Harrison's Ferry, and six Miles of Johnson's Ferry.

WHEREAS the Partnership of Hollen and Botner, Saddlers, is now expired, ELIAS BOTNER takes this Method to inform the Public, that he carries on the Sadler's Business as usual, at his Shop, the North Side of Market-street, within four Doors of the New-Printing Office; where he continues to make and sell, at the most reasonable Rates, and in the neatest and best Manner, Mens English hunting, welted, plain, Hogskin, Buckskin, and neat Leather seated Saddles, Demi and Half Demi-peaks, Scotch Burrs, breasted King's and common hunting Ditto, Carrying Ditto, Womens hunting Side Saddles, Demi and common Ditto, laced and leathered of all Kinds. Those Gentlemen and Ladies that please to favour him with their Custom, may depend upon being well used, and having their Work done agreeable to Orders, by ELIAS BOTNER.

N. B. He likewise makes and sells, all Sorts of Coach, Curricle and Chair Harness, Chair Collars, &c. &c. Also all Sorts of Waggon and Cart Gears, such as Quilers, Collars, Blind Halters, and all Kinds of Gears, Wholesale and Retail. All Gentlemen, Country Store-keepers, and Shallop-men, that will favour him with their Custom, may depend upon having their Work done with Care and Dispatch. ¶

February 20, 1766.

TO be sold by public Vendue, on the 28th Instant, being the 6th Day of the Week, at 10 o'Clock, by the Subscriber, living on the Premises, in Moyamensing Township, six good Milch Cows, and young Cattle, a Cart, Plow, Harrow and Geers, and sundry Utensils of Husbandry, too tedious to mention; also a Quantity of good Hay. The Conditions of Sale will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale, where due Attendance will be given by JAMES LOWNES. ¶

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT WILLIAM KEY, CONSTANTINE WILKINS, and others, purpose to present a Petition to the House of Representatives of New-Jersey the next Sessions, for the Support and Maintainance of a large Quantity of Bank, on the Mouth of Racoon-Creek, in the County of Glocester. If any Persons have Objections against the same, it is desired that they then appear, and give their Reasons for such Objections. *

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at public Vendue, on Monday, the 3d of March next, on the Premises,

A Plantation, situate on Elk River, New-Castle County, Pencader Hundred, within Half a Mile of Elk Forge, and 3 Miles of navigable Water; containing about 200 Acres, about 80 Acres improved, the rest well timbered Land; some Meadow may be made. There is on said Plantation a good House, Barn, and Out-houses; also a good Spring and Orchard. Likewise another Plantation to be sold the ensuing Day, in said County, White-clay Creek Hundred, within three Miles of Newark, containing 170 Acres of Land, about 70 Acres improved, some Meadow Ground, three Dwelling-houses, a Barn, Store house, a good Spring, and Stone Spring-house, and other Out-houses, and two good Orchards. The Conditions of Sale will be made known at the Vendue, which will begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, where Attendance will be given by RACHEL GRIFFITH.

N. B. The Title is indisputable. ¶

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Henry Bastick, late of this City, are desired to pay: And those that have any Demands to bring them in, that they may be settled, by

† JAMES BYRNS, and JUDAH FOULKE, Administrators.

TO be SOLD by the Subscriber, living in the Town of Dover, in the County of Kent, upon Delaware, a Tract of Land, situate in Salem County, in the Province of West-Jersey, adjoining to the Town of Salem, extending two Miles on a navigable Creek, that ebbs and flows near six Feet perpendicular, having several Landings belonging to the Premises on the said Creek, and does not exceed 30 Miles from thence to Philadelphia by Land, and 36 by Water (as generally computed) from whence the Markets of Philadelphia may be conveniently attended; and about 5 Miles to a Glass-House, where are settled many German Families. The Title is indisputable.

The said Tract doth consist of sundry Sorts of Land, and has many valuable Improvements thereon; viz. 295 Acres of Upland, excellent for Farming, and very natural to English Grass, large Quantities of Hay being cut therefrom annually, having thereon a large Brick House, two Stories high, and two Brick Kitchens, and a large framed Barn, covered with Cedar, and sundry other Out-houses, &c. 170 Acres of banked Meadow, most Part proper for Hemp; the whole producing fine Grass for mowing; 176 Acres of Marsh, having a Fall of five or six Feet, which may be banked and drained at a small Expence, and converted into Meadow; and 1284 Acres of very valuable Woodland, well timbered, including a White Oak Swamp, containing 60 Acres, or thereabouts, not more remarkable for the fine Timber of several Sorts, such as White Oak, Ash, Maple, &c. which it produces, than for the excessive Richness of the Soil. The whole contains 1925 Acres, and will make two, three, or four fine Farms for Cultivation or Grazing, with a sufficient Quantity of Meadow and Woodland to each Farm. Any Person, or Number of Persons, inclining to purchase the whole, may have the Payments made as easy as can be reasonably desired, upon securing the same, and paying Interest.

The Premises may be entered upon the 25th of March next. For further Particulars, enquire of BENJAMIN WYNKOOP, Merchant in Philadelphia, or the Subscriber,

Tbc. 3 M. JOHN VINING.

WILLIAM BALL, and MOORE FURMAN, Assignees of Edward Broadfield, desire his Creditors to send in their Accounts properly proved, by the Fifteenth Day of March next, that a Dividend of what is in their Hands may be made as soon as possible. Those who have unsettled Accounts may call upon Mr. Broadfield, at Kensington, and have them adjusted. ⊕

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

A Plantation, in Kennet Township, Chester County, within a Mile of Robert Lewis's Mill, on the Great Road that leads to Wilmington, containing 100 Acres of good Plough Land, and 14 Acres of Meadow. There is on it a good Dwelling-house, Barn and Stables, and good Orchard, with a good Spring near the Door; it is well watered and timbered; and there is also a good Peach Orchard on the Place. The Plantation belonged to the late Robert Culbertson, deceased. Any Person inclining to rent the same, may know the Terms, by applying to Mr. M'Kim, Captain Craighead, or Jane Culbertson, living on the Premises. ¶

To be SOLD, and may be entered on immediately,

A Valuable Plantation, situate in Whiteland Township, Chester County, 23 Miles from Philadelphia, 18 from Chester, and about a Mile from Lancaster Road, containing 131 Acres, one Half thereof cleared, and the other Half well timbered, has a sufficient Quantity of good watered Meadow, a young bearing Orchard, and good Gardens, &c. a good Stone Dwelling-house, two Stories high, three Rooms on a Floor, a Stone and Frame Barn, Stables, Cow-houses, &c. There is also on the Premises, a good Grist-mill, with about 10 Feet Head and Fall, on a constant Stream, known by the Name of the Valley Creek, with two Pair of Stones, both double geared, three good new Boulting Cloths, hoisting Gears, &c. all going by Water. Said Mill lies contiguous to a good Wheat Country, such as Charlestown, Pikeland, Vincent, and other Townships, the Inhabitants of which carry their Wheat by or near this to any of the lower Mills. The whole is newly repaired, and in good Order for Country or Merchant Work, the former of which it is as well supplied with perhaps as any Mill in the Country. Also a good double geared Saw-mill, with the said Head and Fall, and on the same Race. There is a sufficient Quantity of Water for both Mills to go together near half the Year, and in the driest Seasons can do more Work than most Mills in the Country. The above Premises will be sold either together, or the Mills, and about 30 Acres of Land, with the other Conveniences, by themselves, and the other Land and Buildings, which will be a snug little Farm, by themselves also, as will best suit the Purchaser/or Purchasers. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, living on the Premises.

CALEB PARRY.

N. B. Also may be had, a good Team of Horses, and a Waggon, either together or separate. ¶ 5 s.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Plantation, situate in Penn's Neck, in Salem County, West New-Jersey, containing by Estimation, 294 Acres, 20 Acres thereof good Meadow Ground, 7 Acres cleared, and has been mowed several Years. Also near 40 Acres more of a Mill Pond, 20 Acres thereof cleared, and has been mowed sundry Times, and 10 Acres more almost cleared. As this Meadow Ground lies on the Head of the Tide, it will never require Dung, and a few small Drains will keep it in Order. One Half of the Mill Pond may be kept in Meadow, and the other Half will afford a very advantageous Mill Seat, as no Mill can be built near it; and as this Place has been long accustomed to a Mill, one is much wanted. There is also 70 Acres of Upland cleared, three Orchards, a good Dwelling-house, Barn, and Stables, two paled Gardens, and three other Tenements, with Tenants in them; and as this Place lies in the Middle of the Parish, and two public Roads through it; the one a Landing Road to Delaware River, distant from said Landing 4 Miles, and 30 Miles Water Carriage to Philadelphia, makes it suitable for a Store and Tavern, besides the Mill; and neither so near, as the one to hurt the other. The Purchasers, paying one Half, may have Time for the other, giving Security, if required. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, on the Premises.

WILLIAM MILLER.

N. B. There is Plenty of good White Oak Timber to be had reasonable, which would be profitable for a Saw-mill. ⊕

THESE are to request all those who are indebted by Bond, Bill, or Book Debt, to the Subscriber, to make speedy Payment; and those who have any lawful Demands, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and settled by

PETER BUFFINGTON.

N. B. As I design to leave the Province in a short Time, they are requested to attend on the 8th of March next, at the House of Warwick Miller, in East Caln, or at the Subscriber's, any Time before. PETER BUFFINGTON. ¶

TO be sold by the Subscriber, living in Uwchland Township, Chester County, a good Grist mill, and Saw mill, with 50 Acres of Land thereunto belonging, on a Branch of Brandywine; there is a constant Stream, and a very good Dam; the Land well timbered, about 25 Acres thereof clear, 6 whereof Meadow, and more may be made; with a young bearing Orchard of about 50 Trees. Also a large Dwelling house. For Terms, enquire of JERMAN DAVIS, living on the Premises. §

ANN PEARSON, Milliner,

Intending for England very early in the Spring, to return in the Fall, will sell the following Goods at the lowest Rates for Cash, at her shop in Second-street, six doors below Chestnut-street,

YArd wd. cambricks, 7-8ths ditto, long and clear lawns, flowered and minionet ditto, fine buck muslins, striped ditto, jacconet, humhum and flowered ditto, gulix hollands, striped, plain and flowered gauzes, catgut and Paris-net ditto, linen in suits, fly caps and lappets, gauze caps, handkerchiefs and aprons, printed linens and calicoes, fine damask and diaper, Mecklin, Brussels and Buckinghamshire blond and black lace, silver blond ditto, trimmings for ladies clothes, black and white fringe, English perfumings for ladies clothes, black and white fringe, English perfumed all colours, half ell and 3 qr. black modes, black Barcelona and alamode handkerchiefs and cravats, figured and plain ribbons, black love and silver ditto, trimmings and garlands, silk mitts, men and womens white silk hose, black and coloured silk bonnets, ladies sattin riding hats, feathers for ditto, stomachers, bust flowers, paste wax and beaugle necklaces and ear rings, enamelled silver and frosted pompoons, English and French white wax beads, scarlet and cloth coloured cloaks, white duffil cardinals, black and coloured silk ditto, gold wires, boys black and blue velvet and sattin caps, black and white ostrich feathers for ditto, muffs and tippets, ermine for cloaks, child-bed baskets, sattin pincushions, and chimney lines, womens and childrens packthread and bone stays, Dunstable hats, Leghorn ditto, and bonnets, womens stuff shoes, and Morocco leather childrens ditto, and pumps, toed and silk tyed clogs, mens and womens cotton and worsted hose, worsted and thread mitts, knitting worsted and crewels, wadding, black durant and calimancoe petticoats, chip hats, Scots, French and cotton thread, Dresden, Holland and diaper tapes, black and white stock tapes, black and coloured sewing silks, fans of all sorts, and mounts for ditto, ladies patches, court plaister, powder puffs and powder, wash balls, best Poland starch, pins and needles, silver and steel thimbles, hungary and lavender waters, pomatum, black sattin shoes, &c. &c. also fans mounted. ‡

TO be sold at public Vendue, at the London Coffee-house, in Baltimore Town, on Saturday, the 22d of February inst. the House, Lot and Store, where Mr. William Buchanan now lives, being on the East Side of Gay's-street, near the Market-house, which now letts for Fifty Pounds a Year; also Part of a Lot unimproved, adjoining to Mr. Daniel Chamier's Distillery; also three whole Lots, lying on the North Side of the Bridge, in the Addition to said Town, whereon are some small Improvements, and the Lots valuable; all which are conveyed to us in Trust, by William Askew, of said Town, and sold for the Payment of such Debts that we are engaged for. Twelve Months Credit will be given for one Half the Purchase, on paying the other Half down. The Titles of said Lots are indisputable.

¶ CHARLES WIESENTHAL, JOSEPH ENSOR.

RUN away from the Subscriber, at Elk Forge, Maryland, near the Head of Elk, a Servant Man, named John Hoskins, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, very well built, a Pearl on one Eye, has a very bad Countenance; had on, when he went away, two new Jackets, both of a light Colour, home-made Cloth, a new Pair of Buckskin Breeches, Germantown Stockings, a new Felt Hat, an Englishman born, and was last bought out of Chester Goal. Wheever secures said Runaway, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH. ¶

FIVE PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away from the Subscribers, living at the Nanticoke Iron-works, in Worcester County, Maryland, about the 9th of September last, a Negroe Man, named Abraham, and often calls himself Abraham Dobson, about five Feet six Inches high, about 24 Years of Age, of a yellowish Complexion, well set, and talks good English: Had on when he went away, a Leather Cap, or Felt Hat, Cloth Jacket, Country made Linen Shirt and Trowsers; also took with him a Pair of Leather Breeches. He is supposed to be taken away by a certain John Mears, about 22 Years of Age, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, down Look, appears to be a sober orderly Person, not very talkative, and was some time ago advertised for some Misdemeanors done in Virginia. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and secures him in any Goal in this Government, or in Pennsylvania, so that the Subscribers may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, and if out of the said Governments, the Five Pistoles abovementioned, paid by WILLIAM DOUGLASS, or JONATHAN VAUGHAN. 3 M.

RUN away, on the 30th of last Month, from the Subscriber, in Frederick-Town, Cecil County, Maryland, an English Convict Servant Man, named Edward Davis, about 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, has lately been sick, which gives his Complexion a yellow Cast, by Trade a Peruke maker and Barber, and speaks French: Had on, when he went away, a half-worn Felt Hat, old dark cut Wig, mixed Cloth-coloured Surtout Coat, old light-coloured close Coat, scarlet Serge Vest, black Serge Denim Breeches, old striped Holland Trowsers, patched at the Knees, which he wears to hide his bandy Legs. He took with him a white spotted Flannel under Jacket, two or three Cases of Razors, and other Things belonging to the Business. Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him home, or secures him in any Goal, and gives Notice thereof to his Master, so that he may have him again, shall receive (if taken in the Province) Forty Shillings, and if taken out of the Province, Four Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by JOSEPH EARLE.

N. B. 'Tis supposed he is gone towards Philadelphia. All Masters of Vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their Peril. If he should offer any of the above mentioned Things for Sale, 'tis requested they may be stopped. ⊕ 6 W.

Calvert County, Lower Marlborough, Maryland, Dec. 7.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on Monday Night, the second Instant, a likely dark bay Gelding, about 14 Hands high, branded on the Shoulder W, and on the near Buttock C, with a hanging Mane, and switch Tail, three white Feet, a Star in his Forehead, a large Snip on his Nose, trots and gallops, and is a Horse of great Spirit. Whoever will secure the said Horse, and bring him to Captain John Addison Smith, in Baltimore Town, shall have a Reward of Four Pounds, current Money.

JAMES STONE.

N. B. The above Gelding is supposed to be stolen by one John Brumage, alias Smith, who probably may change his Name, as he is known to be a noted Rogue.

TO BE LETT,

THE noted Tavern at Black Point, in Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, in East-Jersey, and may be entered on the 25th of March next. For further Particulars, enquire of John Saltar, at Pool's Bridge, Philadelphia, Hugh Hartshorne, Esq; at Bristol, Joseph Saltar, near Trenton, or to John Hartshorne, near the Premises. §

TO BE LETT,

A SMALL Plantation, containing about 15 Acres of Land, pleasantly situated on a Bank of Schuylkill, about three Miles and an Half from the City of Philadelphia, having a convenient Dwelling-house, Stable and Cow-house thereon, with some Meadow Ground at a little Distance, sufficient to furnish Hay for ten or twelve Cattle. Any Person inclined to rent, or occupy the same on Shares, and can be well recommended, may, by applying to GEORGE GRAY, at the Lower Ferry, be informed of further Particulars.

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February 27, 1766. NUMB. 1940.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By the HARRIOT PACKET, Captain ROBINSON, arrived at New-York from Falmouth; and Captain DIXEY, arrived at Boſton from London, in five Weeks Paſſage, we have the following Advices, viz.

His MAJESTY's Moſt Gracious SPEECH to both Houſes of PARLIAMENT, on Tueſday, the Seventeenth Day of December, 1765.

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN,

THE preſent general State of Tranquility in Europe gave Me Hopes, that it would not have been neceſſary to aſſemble My Parliament ſooner than is uſual in Times of Peace.

But as Matters of Importance have lately occurred in ſome of My Colonies in America, which will demand the moſt ſerious Attention of Parliament; and as further Informations are daily expected from different Parts of that Country, of which I ſhall order the fulleſt Accounts to be prepared for your Conſideration; I have thought fit to call you now together, in order that Opportunity may thereby be given, to iſſue the neceſſary Writs on the many Vacancies that have happened in the Houſe of Commons, ſince the laſt Seſſions; ſo that the Parliament may be full, to proceed, immediately after the uſual Receſs, on the Conſideration of ſuch weighty Matters as will then come before you.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

Die Martis, 17 Decembris, 1765.

Moſt Gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return Your Majeſty our humble Thanks for Your moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne.

We ſhould be wanting in our Duty, not to aſſure Your Majeſty, that when Your Majeſty ſhall have been pleaſed to communicate to Your Parliament thoſe Informations and Advices which have been, or ſhall be, received from America, we will proceed to the Conſideration of thoſe weighty Matters, with an Attention equal to the Importance of the Subject, and with a Reſolution to do every Thing which the Exigency of the Caſe may require.

Attentive to every Event which affects Your Majeſty, permit us to congratulate Your Majeſty on the Birth of a Prince. Whatever adds to Your domeſtic Happineſs, and the Stability and Increaſe of that illuſtrious Houſe from which theſe Kingdoms have received the moſt important Benefits, muſt always afford the higheſt Satisfaction to Your faithful Subjects.

Animated by the ſame Sentiments of Zeal and Duty to Your Majeſty, and Your Royal Family, and under the deepeſt Impreſſion of Concern, we beg Leave to approach Your Throne with our ſincere Condolence on the Loſs of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

The many eminent public and private Virtues, the Extent of Capacity, and the Magnanimity of Mind, the Affection for Your Majeſty's Perſon, and the eminent Services performed for this Country, which diſtinguiſhed that great and excellent Prince, as they have left a laſting Memorial in Your Royal Breaſt, ſo have they made an Impreſſion never to be eraſed from the Minds of Your grateful People.

His MAJESTY's ANSWER.

My LORDS,

THE Aſſurances you give Me of your Loyalty and Affection, are truly pleaſing to Me.

I have the ſtrongeſt Reliance on your Reſolution to do every Thing that may be moſt expedient, in the preſent State of My Colonies in America.

I ſee, with particular Pleaſure, thoſe Sentiments of Zeal and Duty to Me and My Family, with which you expreſs your Satisfaction on the Birth of My Third Son, and your Concern for the Loſs I have ſuſtained by the Death of the Duke of Cumberland."

The Houſe of Peers are adjourned to Tueſday, the 14th of January.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Houſe of Commons to the KING.

Moſt Gracious SOVEREIGN,

WE, Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return Your Majeſty the Thanks of this Houſe, for Your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne, and to aſſure Your Majeſty, that we will not fail, when this Houſe ſhall be ſupplied with its Members, to apply ourſelves, with the utmoſt Diligence and Attention, to thoſe important Occurrences in America, which Your Majeſty recommends to our Conſideration; and to exert our moſt zealous Endeavours for the Honour of Your Majeſty's Government, and the true Intereſt of Your People, in all Parts of Your extended Empire.

Permit us, at the ſame time, to congratulate Your Majeſty on the late Increaſe of Your Royal Family, by the Birth of a Prince. Your Majeſty's Happineſs and that of Your People are one; and every Increaſe of Your Majeſty's illuſtrious Family, is conſidered by Your faithful Commons as a further Security to that Religion, and thoſe Liberties we enjoy under Your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Government.

We alſo beg Leave to offer to Your Majeſty our ſincere Condolence, on the great Loſs which Your Majeſty and this Kingdom have ſuſtained, by the Death of His late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland; whoſe private and public Virtues, whoſe Duty and Affection to Your Majeſty, and whoſe diſtinguiſhed Merits and Services to this Country, as they made His Perſon dear to the Nation while he lived, ſo they cannot fail to render His Memory ſacred to the lateſt Poſterity.

His MAJESTY's Moſt Gracious ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you Thanks for this loyal and dutiful Addreſs.

The Satisfaction you expreſs in the Increaſe of My Family, and the affectionate Share you take in the great Loſs I have ſuſtained by the Death of the Duke of Cumberland, are freſh Proofs of your Zeal and Loyalty.

Your Reſolution at the ſame time to ſupport the Honour of My Government, and to provide for the true Intereſt of all My People, cannot but be acceptable to Me. My Conduct ſhall always ſhew, that I conſider their Intereſt as inſeparable from My own."

The following is Her MAJESTY's Anſwer to a congratulatory Meſſage, ſent by the Houſe of Commons to Her Majeſty, on Her happy Delivery of another Prince, during the Vacation of Parliament.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS freſh Inſtance of your Duty to the King, and Attention to Me, cannot but meet with My moſt hearty Acknowledgments, and enſure a Continuance of that Affection I bear to this Nation, whoſe Welfare and Proſperity will be for ever the firſt Object of My Wiſhes."

NEW-YORK, February 20.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated December 14, 1765.

"I am much obliged to you for the Trouble you took to write the Particulars of the late Commotions in your City. I was, the Day after I received your Letter, with one of the preſent Adminiſtration. I read to him Part of your Letter, concealing your Name: He would not let me go, until I promiſed to ſend him an Abſtract, which I did, under his Word that he would never mention his having it from me---I dare ſay it will go through the Hands of the firſt Nobility in the Kingdom-----I thought I might make free with what you wrote me, as it may help the Cauſe you are anxious to promote, and yet you and I never be known to have any Hand in the Matter; for it is as unpopular here to deny the Authority of the Britiſh Senate, as it is unſafe in America to defend it. I am one of the Committee choſen to frame a Petition to Parliament, for a Redreſs of many Grievances the North-Americans lie under----The Act for laying Stamp Duties in America, is what we ſhall endeavour to have repealed, or ſuſpended; not but I cannot help being of Opinion, that the granting you a free Trade with the foreign Weſt-India Iſlands, is of far more Conſequence to North-America than any other Conſiderations, and I doubt our Remonſtrances will not have Weight enough to gain both; however we will try for the firſt, and hope for Relief in the others."

Extract of another Letter from London, of the ſame Date.

"Every Thing will be done on this Side the Water, that is poſſible for your Relief; the principal Merchants having choſen a Committee among themſelves, who correſpond with the chief manufacturing Towns in the Kingdom, and will make the utmoſt Efforts to free you from the Stamp Act, which you deem ſo great a Grievance, as well as from a Number of Reſtraints which your Trade labours under. We ſincerely hope their Repreſentations will be attended with Succeſs, in which Caſe we think all Parties will be benefited."

A third Letter, of the ſame Date, mentions, "We are very ſorry to receive no new Orders from you, and to underſtand that it proceeds from the general Diſtreſs and unhappy Interruption your Trade labours under at preſent, which gives equal Alarm here, and we believe will be the firſt Matter that will be taken into Conſideration when the Parliament meets, and we hope will be accommodated to general Satisfaction, and that Trade will return to its former Channel; which we heartily wiſh to ſee, for mutual Benefit."

Extract of a Letter from Manchester, per Packet.

"We can now with Pleaſure congratulate you on the prudent Meaſures the new Miniſtry have taken; the Conſequence we expect will be a Reſtoration to Trade, and will put a Stop to the preſent Commotions: It is very certain, that all the Ships of War have received Inſtructions, not to moleſt any foreign Ships coming to the Iſlands, or the Continent, with Bullion, "and that "every Thing, in Matters of Commerce, is to be as formerly, "any Rules, Orders, or Regulations made by the late Miniſtry "notwithſtanding." This is a Copy of the Minutes of the Board of Treaſury, which was ſent down to this Place by one of the Lords of the Admiralty, as a Reply to a Memorial ſent to ſaid Board by the chief Manufacturers here, touching the great Difficulties our Trade laboured under, from the late anti-miniſterial Orders; we therefore hope that Trade will once more flouriſh, and that we may live to ſee a total Eradication of the late arbitrary impolitical Proceedings."

We are favoured with Copies of many other Letters, dated from the 14th to the 19th of December laſt, to Gentlemen in this City, from ſeveral Members of Parliament, eminent Merchants, and Gentlemen of Diſtinction in London; from which we have made the following Extracts, viz.

That, in general, our Oppoſition to the Stamp Act has been highly approved in England,---except the Acts of Violence,---the Deſtruction and Plunder of private Property, which, though generally diſapproved among us, and executed by Men not at all concerned in our Cauſe, who, taking Occaſion, from the Tumults which Oppreſſion naturally produces, to perpetrate their evil Deſigns without Diſcovery, furniſh the Enemies of the Colonies, Authors of their Oppreſſion, and conſequently of all the Tumults and Diſorders ariſing therefrom, with Arguments which they are glad to improve againſt them, and endeavour to impute to the general Body of their Inhabitants, whom they would repreſent as actuated by a rebellious Spirit, diſaffected to the legal Government of their Country.---Theſe Diſorders are generally blamed in England, but they are even there commonly imputed to the right Authors, that is, to the Contrivers and Promoters of the late oppreſſive Acts, and eſpecially the Stamp-Act, calculated to ſtrip us of all our moſt valuable inherent Rights, Liberty and Property, to overturn the Engliſh Conſtitution, and reduce us to the Condition of Slaves.---But the Nature of our Grievances, and the Reaſons of our Conduct, having been as much as poſſible concealed by the Miniſtry, from the Public in England, were not as yet fully known; ſo that there were various Opinions concerning our Proceedings.---But it was the general Opinion, eſpecially among the moſt intelligent People, that the Stamp-Act in particular ought to be, and would be, immediately repealed or ſuſpended, as ſoon as the Parliament met,---as alſo ſome other oppreſſive Acts and Meaſures, which were thought to be injudicious, impolitick, and attended with extreme bad Conſequences to Great Britain.

That many Gentlemen in London had ſo nobly exerted themſelves, both by ſpeaking and writing, in Favour of the Colonies, that they had convinced and brought over many, who had formerly oppoſed them, to eſpouſe their Cauſe (which is indeed the Cauſe of Great-Britain alſo) and become their powerful Friends and Advocates, of which Number Lord C------ T-------- was one; and that their Cauſe was becoming more and more popular.

That after a private Meeting of ſome ſtaunch Friends to America, a Meeting was advertiſed of all Merchants trading to it, which brought together a great Number, nearly the whole Body, of whom a Committee was appointed, and particular Gentlemen among them choſen to repreſent the particular Colonies. Mr. Nicholas Ray* was unanimouſly choſen to repreſent this Colony, and Alderman Trecothick (we hear) Chairman of the Committee----Some of the Gentlemen of the Committee propoſed to petition only for Relief on ſome particular Articles relating to our Weſt-India Trade, ſuch as lowering the Duty on Melaſſes, &c. but not mentioning Sugars. Our Friends took Occaſion to mention to ſome of the Committee, that ſuch a contracted Plan, if executed, would by no Means have the deſired Effect, and that nothing leſs than an ample Importation of the Produce of the foreign Iſlands, and an unreſtrained Exportation of the Produce of North-America, free from the Fetters of Stamp Acts, and all reſtrictive Laws, could enable the People to pay their Debts in England, and re-eſtabliſh their Tranquility and Confidence in their Mother Country, and mutual Harmony and Affection between them.----On theſe Repreſentations the Committee, it is ſaid, concluded to adopt a more extenſive Plan of Proceeding than was at firſt propoſed; and to uſe their Influence to remove all juſt Cauſes of Complaint, Jealouſy and Uneaſineſs, between Great-Britain and the Colonies. To this End, "they reſolved and ordered ſixty Letters to be ſent to all the maritime and manufacturing Towns of the Kingdom, to accede to, and join them in, a united Effort and Application to Parliament, and to influence their Members, in order to obtain Relief; ſo that here would be the ſtrongeſt Application that ever was made to Parliament, on any Occaſion, and it is hoped it will be crowned with Succeſs.

The Committee waited on the Miniſtry, to let them know their Intentions, and beg their Influence, Countenance and Protection.----Mr. Secretary Conway, a moſt amiable Gentleman, expreſſed his Concern, expected much Oppoſition in the Houſe; but his Diſpoſition and general Anſwer were favourable.---Lord Rockingham, firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Lord Dartmouth, firſt Lord of Trade and Plantations, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, all received them with the utmoſt Politeneſs, and gave as favourable Anſwers as could be wiſhed, ſhewing themſelves, from Principle, Friends to the Cauſe of the Colonies, and heartily diſpoſed in their Favour.

Some of our Friends have expreſſed their Apprehenſions, that our Claim of Right to Exemption from Taxes, except by Repreſentatives of our own chooſing, will incenſe the Parliament, who have very high Notions of their own Power, and are alarmed at the Thought of our Independency.---And, ſay the Advocates of the Act, "If we repeal it, it is giving up our Power and Sovereignty over them;" and others ſay, "The Queſtion is, whether the Americans ſhall ſubmit to us, or we to them." Both theſe Poſitions are abſurd and invidious.---The Parliament, which repreſents the People of England, who chooſe them, have no Right of Sovereignty over us; but the King has a conſtitutional Right, and that we always have ſubmitted to, and always ſhall. We want no Submiſſion from the Parliament; we never invaded their Rights---and if they invade ours, they ought to recede.

Our Friends ſeemed alſo apprehenſive, that G----- G-------- the Propoſer of the Act, who is determined to ſupport it with all his Power, would have a Party in the Houſe ſtrong enough for that Purpoſe, and Lord T. was reckoned as one of his powerful Supporters.------But by the following Poſtſcript of a Letter from an eminent Merchant, our very good Friend, now in London, we have the Pleaſure to find we have no Reaſon for thoſe uneaſy Apprehenſions.

"Nine o' Clock at Night. P. S. This Moment returned from the Houſe of Commons, where I had the Pleaſure to ſee Mr. Grenville ſink under, and withdraw the Motion he made, of inſerting in the Addreſs to the King, that the Diſturbances in America were open Rebellion, &c.----owing to the Oppoſition, and powerful Eloquence, of Mr. Charles Townſhend, Mr. Cook, Lord G. Sackville, &c. &c. I hear, from good Authority, that Mr. Pitt is to take the Lead in the Adminiſtration, and intends moving for a Repeal of the Stamp Act."

The ſame Advices, concerning Mr. Pitt, are received from a great Variety of Hands, of the higheſt Authority, and that he has declared againſt the Stamp Act."

On Thurſday evening the Sons of Liberty had a meeting, upon particular buſineſs------About 10 o'clock a letter was communicated to the Company from a Son of Liberty in Philadelphia, expreſſing the utmoſt grief and aſtoniſhment, that in the city of New-York, where the inhabitants had ſo nobly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in defence of their rights and privileges, in oppoſition to the Stamp-Act, any perſon ſhould be found that had preſumed to take or diſtribute a ſtamp, and adviſing that a bond, on ſtamped paper, with a Mediterranean paſs, from a merchant in this city, had been ſent to Philadelphia, where they had reſolved to deſtroy it in the moſt ignominious manner.

Upon this intelligence, application was immediately made to the ſuſpected perſon, who declared, that he purchaſed ſaid bond, with a Mediterranean paſs and certificate, which he immediately incloſed in a letter, and ſent by the poſt to Philadelphia, to be forwarded to Maryland for a veſſel he was loading there. That he was not charged any thing for a ſtamp, and knew not that the bond was ſtamped, till after he had ſent it away.

It appeared alſo that he had afterwards, with another Mediterranean paſs and certificate, taken and executed another ſtamped bond, which he declared, as he paid nothing for the ſtamp, he did not conſider as having any relation to the ſtamp act------That another merchant in town, with a Mediterranean paſs, &c. had alſo taken and executed a ſtamped bond-----but was not told nor knew that it was ſtamped.

That there were in all, 30 of the ſaid blank ſtamped bonds, with as many Mediterranean paſſes, &c. ſent to the naval officer

* A Native, and formerly an Inhabitant of this City, to whom all the Engliſh Colonies in America are highly obliged, for his unwearied Aſſiduity in their Behalf in England, and for his ſenſible judicious Writings, publiſhed weekly in the London Papers, under the Titles of Marcus Aurelius, and Rationalis, and ſoon to be re-publiſhed here in a Pamphlet, at his Expence, and ſold for the Benefit of the Society for Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures, in New-York.

in this city from London, without any mention of their being ſtamped, in the letter that accompanied them. And that the perſon to whom they were ſent, and who had diſpoſed of three of them as beforementioned, had received nothing for the ſtamps.

The morning after the firſt intelligence, the people who had been long quiet, in confidence of each others honour in not taking or delivering a ſtamp, were greatly incenſed againſt the authors of this breach, a multitude preſently aſſembled at the Coffee-houſe; application was made for the ſtamped bonds, which were all delivered, both thoſe that were filled up, and the blanks, and brought to the Coffee-houſe, where a fire was kindled by the perſon who made the firſt purchaſe of a ſtamp, and by him the whole were committed to the flames, and conſumed, in the preſence of ſeveral thouſand ſpectators.

Of the perſons concerned in taking and diſtributing theſe bonds, one entirely exculpated himſelf, by declaring upon oath, his ignorance that the bond was ſtamped; and the other two declared, upon oath, that nothing was paid or received for the ſaid ſtamps, and that they had not the leaſt intention or thought of complying with the ſtamp act in buying or ſelling the ſaid bonds, &c. But notwithſtanding their declaration, they having, by ſuch proceedings, incurred the higheſt reſentment of the lovers of liberty, and well wiſhers of their country, they were required to ſtand forth in a publick manner, and confeſs their error, which on Saturday morning they did, by appearing on the common, before many thouſands of the citizens, &c. and aſking pardon for what they had done, proteſting their innocence as aforeſaid, in ſuch a manner as moved the compaſſion of the people, though before ſo much incenſed, that it was with the greateſt difficulty they were prevailed upon not to deſtroy their perſons and effects, and it was entirely owing to the efforts and prudent conduct of the SONS OF LIBERTY of this place, and one of a neighbouring province, who happened to be here, that they were preſerved and protected. As the citizens have been highly exaſperated by this inadvertence, ſhould an attempt of the kind be hereafter made here, it is very certain, that not the leaſt indulgence or countenance would be ſhewn them, but that they muſt needs inevitably ſtand to the unhappy conſequences that will inevitably enſue.

City of N. York, ſſ. LEWIS PINTARD, of the city of New-York, merchant, maketh oath, that on or about the 6th day of February inſtant, he applied to Charles Williams, Eſq; naval officer for the province of New-York, for a Mediterranean paſs, to be ſent to Maryland, for a veſſel he had ordered to be loaded with wheat, for the Straits; who gave the deponent one, together with a bond, certificate, &c. which papers were delivered to the deponent, in about an hour's time after they were firſt received by the ſaid Charles Williams, as the deponent underſtood, from on board Captain Chambers's veſſel, in which they were brought from England: Which bond, paſs, and papers, the deponent immediately ſent away to Philadelphia, to be forwarded to Maryland.

That at the time this deponent received the ſaid papers, he did not know that the bond was ſtamped, neither was he informed of it till after he had ſent the ſaid papers away. That this deponent does declare, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that at the time he received the paper above-mentioned, he did not advert to the Stamp-act, neither did he advert to it at the time that he ſigned a bond ſhortly afterwards, when he obtained another Mediterranean paſs, and proper papers for another veſſel that he was about to ſend from this Port up the Straits, neither did he intend, by taking the above-mentioned papers, to give any countenance to ſaid act.----And further ſaith, that when this deponent heard that the bond which he had ſent to Philadelphia was ſtopped, and intended to be burnt, becauſe it was ſtamped; he told his friends of it, and of his ignorance of its being ſtamped at the time he took it, and deſired them to make it publick, leſt his conduct ſhould be blamed therein: That this deponent has, ever ſince he was acquainted with ſaid act, and now does deteſt and abhor it, and has not done any thing with intention and deſign to enforce the ſame. But on the contrary, he was one of the firſt Merchants that ſent out his veſſels and property from this port, ſince the firſt of November laſt, with unſtamped clearances; and further this deponent ſaith not.

LEWIS PINTARD.

Sworn before me this 14th of February, 1766.

WHITEHEAD HICKS.

New-York, ſſ. PERSONALLY appeared before me Whitehead Hicks, Eſq; juſtice of the peace for the ſaid city, Charles Williams, Eſq; who being ſworn on the holy Evangeliſts of almighty God, depoſeth and ſaith, that although he hath taken two bonds on ſtampt paper for Mediterranean paſſes, which accompanied the ſaid paſſes from Europe, and executed in conſequence thereof, that he received no payment or reward for the ſaid ſtamps, nor did he mean or intend thereby to introduce or enforce the ſtamp act in this province; but did it with a motive to prevent his fellow ſubjects from being enſlaved, if taken for want of ſaid paſſes, and has delivered up the whole of the ſaid ſtampt bonds which were in his poſſeſſion.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Sworn before me this 14th of February, 1766.

WHITEHEAD HICKS.

ACHESON THOMPSON, maketh oath on the holy evangeliſts, that he is intirely ignorant of his ever having ſigned a ſtamped bond at the Cuſtom-office, neither was he at any time informed by the officers of the cuſtoms, that any bonds he was to ſign there were ſtamped.

ACHESON THOMPSON.

Sworn the 14th of Feb. 1766, before me,

WHITEHEAD HICKS.

N. B. Mr. Thompſon's innocence appearing clearly to the citizens, he was not obliged to make any further confeſſion, than the above affidavit.

A few Days ago our much eſteemed Governor, Sir HENRY MOORE, obligingly gave us Intelligence at the Coffee-Houſe, That it was now a ſettled Point at Home, on the Caſe of Forſey and Cunningham, that there can be no Appeal from the Verdict of a Jury.

BOSTON, February 13.

In almoſt all the Engliſh Papers are inſerted Extracts from the Charters of the Colonies:---The Reſolutions of the Houſes of Aſſemblies:---Of the Congreſs:---Inſtructions to the Members of Aſſembly from Cambridge, Plymouth, Marblehead, &c.---Reſolutions of the Merchants at New-York, at Philadelphia, not to ſend for Goods until the Stamp-Act was repealed:---As alſo all the Proceedings of the Sons of Liberty on the whole Continent of America, to the 7th of November: Theſe Tranſactions being well known here, it is needleſs to re-publiſh them:---It is ſaid People at Home univerſally approve of their Proceedings reſpecting their Oppoſition to the Taxation; only the Deſtruction of private Property they condemn: J----H---ke in the H---e of C------s very facetiouſly called upon G---G-----e as follows; "So, my Lord, I perceive I have had the Honour to be hung in Effigy along Side your Lordſhip in America,"---meaning the Affair at Liberty Tree in Boſton, on the 1ſt of November laſt. A great Number of Veſſels were put up for this Place, but no Frieghts; nor were any expected until Spring; before which Time it was hoped the Stamp-Act would be repealed.

The principal Merchants trading this Way were of Opinion, that Mr. PITT and Lord TEMPLE would ſoon be at the Head of the Miniſtry.

Extract of a Letter from London.

"On Tueſday, 24th December, there was a warm Debate in the H----ſe of C----ns, what ſhould be done with the rebellious Americans (for it is the general Opinion that your Oppoſition has led you into Meaſures rather too licenticus, though God knows I am no Friend to the Stamp-Act) Mr. G--nv--lle was exceſſively warm on the Occaſion, and urged that a large Force be ſent out to deſtroy you; to my Amazement 29 of the preſent Members concurred with him; but there were 80 Members who as warmly oppoſed thoſe Meaſures, and you may reſt ſatisfied that every thing will be ſettled to your Satisfaction very ſoon."

Extract of another Letter from London.

"That the preſent Adminiſtration are actuated by Motives truly patriotic, the following Fact will exhibit the moſt ſubſtantial Proof: It having been long complained that our Trade was greatly upon the Decline, ſome Gentlemen of diſtinguiſhed Abilities, were pitched upon to apply to the Manufacturers themſelves, in different Places, as the moſt effectual Means to come to the Knowledge of Facts. Sir Wm. M---h was ſome Time at Mancheſter, and other Parts of Lancaſhire, upon this very Errand: Another Gentleman, under the Direction of the Marquis of R----m, was at Halifax, and other Places of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. Their Enquiries have ſo far ſucceeded, that Memorials have been actually ſent up from the Manufacturers and Merchants; by which ſuch Meaſures are pointed out, as, it is hoped, will reſtore our Commerce to its former flouriſhing State."

Extract of a third Letter.

"The Diſturbances in North-America about the Stamps, are very alarming, and cauſe great Uneaſineſs to thoſe Gentlemen who have large Sums due to them there: The Stagnation of Remittances for a few Months may be attended with bad Conſequences.----You are very right with regard to the Method of that Trade from the Body of Merchants trading to the ſeveral Provinces, who, in Conjunction with thoſe concerned in the Trade thither, intend to apply to Parliament for ſome Redreſs with reſpect to the American Trade; and it is hoped the Government will repeal the Stamp-Act, from a Conviction that the late Miniſtry have done wrong."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated Dec. 22, 1765.

"The Parliament met laſt Tueſday; two Days they were debating the American Riots, which many call Rebellion: The preſent Miniſtry are calm and diſpaſſionate, willing to redreſs all Grievances; and thank God, have a Majority in both Houſes. Much Heat and Altercation will ariſe to make it a long and warm Seſſions. In my next I hope to give you ſome more favourable Accounts."

Extract of another Letter of the ſame Date.

"I am now at the Court End of the Town, and have the Pleaſure to inform you, that the City and Country are all in your Favour: I make no doubt the Stamp-Act will be repealed.

"The 13th of December a Deputation from the Merchants of London, trading to North-America, waited on the Miniſtry, to requeſt their Countenance and Support, in the intended Application to Parliament, for the Relief of the Colonies, and of the Trade of theſe Parts.----A Liſt of the Deputation is as follows. For Canada, Mr. John Strettell, and Mr. Anthony Vialars, junior.---Newfoundland, Mr. Gray Olive, and Mr. John Merry.---New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, and Connecticut, Meſſieurs Bernard, Deberdt, Hayley, Lane, Harriſon and Trecothick.---For New-York and New-Jerſey, Meſſieurs Neate, Neave, Harris, Chambers and Ray.----For Pennſylvania, Meſſieurs Barclay and Mildred.---Maryland, Meſſieurs Buchanan and Stewart.---Virginia, Meſſieurs Athawes and Hanbury.---North-Carolina, Meſſieurs Franklyn and Brigen.----South-Carolina, Meſſieurs Greenwood and Crokatt.---Georgia, Mr. Charles Ogilvie, and Mr. Clarke.---Florida, Mr. Alexander Hannay."

Publiſhed in London, The Neceſſity of repealing the American Stamp Act demonſtrated; or, A Proof that Great-Britain muſt be injured by that Act.

Feb. 17. By Captain Bell, who arrived here laſt Week from Glaſgow, we learn, That the Merchants there had ſigned a Petition to be preſented to the Britiſh Parliament, in Behalf of the American Colonies; as they are apprehenſive that, ſhould the Stamp-Act be enforced, their Trade thither would be greatly affected.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Dec. 25, 1765.

"The Parliament met the 17th Inſtant, and adjourned to the 14th of January, when they meet again; I hope they will make Things eaſy relating to the Stamp-Act; the colonies have many Friends here, and they ſay the D----e of B-df--d is to impeach Jack Boot this Seſſions, which will pleaſe many here."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Dec. 26, 1765.

"My Time is greatly taken up in my Attendance on our preſent Application to Parliament.----If the Trade to your Parts cannot be redreſſed, there is an end to it.----Mr. Grenville was very warm at the opening of the Houſe, but God be praiſed he could not carry his Point of fixing the Word REBELLION, on the late riotous Proceedings of your Parts:---It is generally thought if the Stamp-Act is not repealed, it will be ſuſpended at leaſt for three Years, at which Time the preſent Parliament will be diſſolved---and then flatter ourſelves a new Parliament will have the Intereſt of our Colonies ſo much at Heart, as not to take up the Buſineſs again----

Extract of a Letter from Leeds, dated Dec. 31, 1765.

"We have this Day prepared a Petition to Parliament, in Behalf of the American Colonies, which we expect to get ſigned by upwards of One Thouſand Clothiers; and we hope this Seſſions of Parliament will relieve the Americans; of which deſire you will acquaint our Friends."

Extract of a Letter from a Maſter of a Veſſel in Antigua, dated January 18, 1766.

---"There are no Stamps uſed here at preſent; they enter and clear Veſſels without them, certifying there are none to be had. The Stamp Maſter diſtributed them at firſt; but they burnt all the Paper at St. Kitts and Nevis; after which the Stamp Maſter here thought it not ſafe to have any thing more to do with them, and reſigned his Office.-----General Thomas has joined with the Aſſemblies of the Iſlands, to prefer a Petition to the King (only) to have the Stamp Act repealed, ſetting forth, they ſhall not be able to carry on their Plantations, if the Trade from the Colonies is ſtopt. It is expected here that all the Men in England, having Intereſt in the Iſlands, will uſe their Intereſt to have the Act repealed."

Mercurii 12 Die Februarii, A. D. 1766.

THE Houſe again entered into the Conſideration of the Conduct of Brigadier Ruggles, at the Congreſs at New-York, and, after a long Debate, the Queſtion was put, Whether the Houſe will proceed any further with reſpect to the Conduct of Brigadier Ruggles at the Congreſs at New-York?

It paſſed in the Affirmative.

Thereupon Reſolved, That Brigadier Ruggles, with reſpect to his Conduct at the Congreſs at New-York, has been guilty of Neglect of Duty; and that he be reprimanded therefor by the Speaker.

Jovis 13 Die Februarii, A. D. 1766.

Brigadier Ruggles appearing in the Houſe, Mr. Speaker ſaid to him as follows, viz.

Brigadier Ruggles, the Houſe laſt Evening voted, that with reſpect to your Conduct at the late Congreſs at New-York, you were guilty of Neglect of Duty; and thereupon ordered, That you ſhall receive a Reprimand from the Speaker of this Houſe therefor.

Sir, In Diſcharge of my Duty as Speaker of this Houſe, and in Purſuance of their Order, I do reprimand you accordingly. Sir, it gives me very ſenſible Pain, that a Gentleman who has been heretofore in ſuch high Eſtimation in this Houſe, ſhould fall under their public Cenſure. I hope, Sir, that by your future Conduct you will not only regain the good Opinion this Houſe have heretofore entertained of you; but alſo the good Opinion of all thoſe whoſe Diſpleaſure you may have fallen under on this Occaſion."

Captain Taylor, bound into Boſton from Hull, ran aſhore on Lynn Beech, the 10th Inſtant: He has brought Prints to the 6th Day of January, but not yet come to hand.

NEW-YORK, February 24.

Copy of the Letter wrote by the Committee of London Merchants trading to North-America, to the Lord Mayor, &c. of the Sea-port and Manufacturing Towns in England, &c.

London, December 6, 1765.

THE preſent State of the Britiſh Trade to North-America, and the Proſpect of increaſing Embarraſſments, which threaten the Loſs of our depending Property there, and even to annihilate the Trade itſelf, having occaſioned a general Meeting to be called of the Merchants in this City, concerned in that Branch of Buſineſs;

As the Gentlemen of your --------- and of almoſt every other maritime and manufacturing Part of theſe Kingdoms, muſt be affected by the Diſtreſſes of North-American Commerce, we have thought it our Duty to acquaint you (as we now do by the Copy incloſed) with our Proceedings, as well as to aſk your and their Concurrence and Aſſiſtance, in Support of a regular Application to Parliament, or otherwiſe a Petition from your Body, and by all the Intereſt you can make with your own Members, and with the Members in your Neighbourhood, who, with all other Landholders, we think greatly intereſted in the Proſperity of Trade and Manufactures, from which ſo large an additional Value is derived to their Property. We deſire to unite with you in a Meaſure ſo eſſential to the beſt Intereſts of Great-Britain, wiſhing to have your Sentiments on the Subject, through the Courſe of which, we mean to take for our Guide, the Intereſt of theſe Kingdoms,---it being our Opinion, that concluſive Arguments for granting every Eaſe or Advantage the North-Americans can with Propriety deſire, may be fairly deduced from that Principle only. I am, with great Reſpect,

Sir, your moſt obedient humble Servant,

BARLOW TRECOTHICK,

Chairman to the Committee of the Merchants of London, trading to North-America.

Regardleſs of the many Letters from England, commendatory of Mr. Trecothick's Aſſiduity, and unwearied Diligence in Behalf of the Colonies, about their Trade, Taxes, &c. we have it from the beſt Aſſurance that, notwithſtanding his having been choſen Chairman by the Committee of Merchants in London on the foregoing Occaſion, he was long before conſulted by many of the firſt Rank, touching his Knowledge of America;--its Trade, Connections, &c. which he gave with ſuch Perſpicuity, Judgment, and Solidity, as alarmed the Enquirers,---gained him great Applauſe from them;---and fell no ways ſhort of the Thanks of the American Agents in England, for his Steadfaſtneſs in endeavouring to ſupport the Intereſt of America: This joint Approbation gave general Satisfaction at Home, and, out of Doubt, will be eſteemed by the Americans to carry the utmoſt Weight in what they expect about their late Applications.

We hear that Mr. Pitt, and Lord Camden, have declared it as their Opinion, that the Stamp Act is unconſtitutional.

A large Gallows was erected in Elizabeth-Town, laſt Week, with a Rope ready fixed thereto, and the Inhabitants there vow and declare, that the firſt Perſon that either diſtributes or takes out a Stamped Paper, ſhall be hung thereon, without Judge or Jury. LONDON, November 30.

It has been obſerved as a remarkable Coincidence, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, a name ſo auſpicious to Britiſh Liberty, departed this life the evening before the Stamp-Act was to take place in America.

Dec. 5. By the death of Admiral Townſhend, one of the members for the city of Rocheſter, there are now vacant thirty-ſix ſeats in parliament ſince the laſt ſeſſions, occaſioned by deaths, and the late changes in the Miniſtry.

The Pearl, Chriſtie, from Maryland for London, is arrived off the Start.

Private letters from Madrid mention, that a treaty was actually on the carpet, for the entire ceſſion of New-Orleans, from the Gulph of Mexico, to Great Britain, and that this was a point which the new Engliſh Miniſtry have much at heart.

When Sir Robert Walpole was Miniſter, in the Spaniſh war, a ſcheme was mentioned to him of taxing the American colonies; he ſmiled, and ſaid, "I will leave that for ſome of my ſucceſſors, who may have more courage than I have, and leſs a friend to commerce than I am." He added, "It has been a maxim with me, during my adminiſtration, to encourage the trade of the American colonies in the utmoſt latitude (nay, it has been neceſſary to paſs over ſome irregularities in their trade with Europe) for by encouraging them to an extenſive growing foreign commerce, if they gain 500,000l. I am convinced that in two years afterwards full 250,000l. of their gains will be in his Majeſty's Exchequer, by the labour and product of this kingdom, as immenſe quantities of every kind of our manufactures go thither; and as they encreaſe in their foreign American trade, more of our produce will be wanted." He ended with ſaying, "This is taxing them more agreeable both to their own conſtitution and to ours."

It is reported, that the laſt diſpatches to New-York contained orders for a temporary ſuſpenſion of the Stamp Duty on publick Gazettes and News-papers in America.

Yeſterday there was a great levee at St. James's, at which the Dukes of Norfolk and Bedford, the great officers of State, and ſeveral Lords of the Privy Council, attended.

Dec. 10. Yeſterday morning there was a very grand council at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on affairs of great importance: And at noon there was a cabinet council at St. James's, at which were preſent his Majeſty, the two Secretaries of State, his Grace the Duke of Portland, the Marquis of Rockingham, and the Lords Winchelſea and Beſborough.

We hear there will ſoon be given ſome ſuch authentic and indiſputable accounts of the preſent ſtate of our commerce and manufactures, as will make the ignorant all ſtare, and prove greatly alarming to men of real underſtanding.

It is now ſaid, by men of true knowledge and intelligence, that it muſt ſhortly be found neceſſary totally to reverſe the ſcheme of internal policy, which has been too long prevalent in this kingdom, in order to prevent the entire ruin of our foreign trade of exports.

We hear that all French ſhips of war, or merchantmen, who ſhall for the future be diſcovered to the weſtward of Anticoſta Iſle, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, are ordered to be deemed lawful prizes, if taken, and condemned by the firſt Admiralty Court in America, without appeal.

Dec. 12. We hear that a Britiſh Conſul will ſoon be appointed to reſide in the Iſland of Corſica, in conſequence of the late treaty concluded by the Hon. Hans Stanley, Eſq; with the Republick of Genoa.

By the Guernſey man of war there is advice, that the French have actually had this ſeaſon upwards of 12 ſhips of war on the coaſts of Newfoundland; and that ſeveral of them had at times been diſcovered as far to the northward as the entrance of Hudſon's Bay.

The Hope, Marſhall, from South-Carolina for Briſtol, is put into Liverpool in diſtreſs.

Dec. 14. We hear, that the Merchants upon Change, on Wedneſday laſt, received upwards of an hundred Letters from New-York, countermanding their orders for goods.

It is computed the merchants here have not leſs than 250,000l. due to them from the inhabitants of New-York; and the latter have ſignified, that it cannot be expected they can make any remittances in their preſent unſettled ſituation.

Thurſday a number of merchants waited on the Secretaries of State, in order to lay before them a vaſt number of letters received by them, forbidding the ſending any goods to America.

It is ſaid, that Lord Viſcount Townſhend is to go on an important commiſſion to North-America.

Yeſterday a deputation from the Merchants of this city, trading to North-America, waited on the Miniſtry, to requeſt their countenance and ſupport, in the intended application to parliament, for remedy of the diſtreſſes under which that branch of Britiſh commerce now labours.

This morning his Excellency Count Guerchy had a conference with Mr. Secretary Conway, on the ſubject of ſome late diſpatches of importance from the court of Verſailles.

It is ſaid the court of France have, in the ſtrongeſt manner, diſapproved the conduct of their ſubjects at Newfoundland.

Dec. 16. The Counter-Orders for Goods commiſſioned from the Britiſh Settlements, in America, on account of the Stamp Duty, are ſaid to amount to the value of upwards of 700,000 l. ſterling.

Expreſſes, relative to the Stamp Duty, were on Friday ſent off to the governors of New-York and South Carolina.

As America was conquered in Germany, ſo the Favourite will at laſt be ſubdued in America, and he will ſoon fall into the Pitt, which he has long been digging for others.

The reports of the day, which are credited at the Weſt end of the town, are, that the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt will very ſhortly join the miniſtry, but that Earl Temple will not; that a certain intended ſpeech is ſo framed, that no objections can reaſonably be made to it; and that, in conſequence, no debates will happen upon that ſubject on Tueſday next.

An eſtimate of the public debt contracted during the late war, on account of the North American Colonies, is now making out, to be laid before an auguſt Aſſembly.

Some of the Weſt India merchants ſeem ſo certain of affairs being ſoon happily ſettled in America, that they are proceeding to the completing of their conditional orders from thence.

Dec. 17. An embargo will ſoon be laid on the foreign exportation of iron ordnance and naval ſtores, except cleared out for our own ſettlements in America, or the Coaſt of Africa.

Advices of a very intereſting nature have been received laſt week from a Britiſh Exile, which it is apprehended will be the means of paving the way to that Gentleman's return to his native country.

Dec. 21. Yeſterday Lord George Sackville kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Vice Treaſurer of Ireland.

The fleet appointed to ſail for Newfoundland, we hear, will be ſent out the enſuing ſeaſon ſix weeks ſooner than ordinary.

On the 20th inſtant Lord Charles Greville Montague, Member for Huntingdonſhire, will embark for his government of South-Carolina.

The French ſtill continue to buy up our ſwift-going ſhips; and there is one of them now in the river, loaded with cannon, and other military ſtores, which, it is ſaid, is bound to one of their colonies.

Yeſterday there was a grand board of Treaſury at the Cockpit, Whitehall. And

Laſt night there was a grand council, which ſat many hours.

We are well aſſured there is not the leaſt foundation for the idle reports ſpread lately of a rupture with France.

Within theſe few days the price of Canada bills have roſe in the city, ſaid to be owing to ſome intelligence lately received.

Yeſterday diſpatches of an intereſting nature were received from the Hon. Mr. Bull, Lieut. Governor of South-Carolina.

Dec. 24. By all our late advices from North-America, we learn that Miniſters of State are not more fortunate there in pleaſing the people, than they are in England; and yet it is certain, that no man could exert himſelf more for the real proſperity and happineſs of a people, than the late Miniſter did for that of our Colonies, by opening their eyes, in order to ſee their true intereſt, and compelling them to a determination of becoming manufacturers, and for which every Colony in gratitude ought to erect his ſtatue; and for this his ſingal ſervice done to our fellow ſubjects in America, we ought not to neglect rewarding him.

All the Letters, Petitions, Memorials, &c. tranſmitted from the American Colonies to the Miniſtry, are now printing, by high authority, in order to lay before an auguſt Aſſembly.

We hear that ſeveral of the Colonies have directed their Agents to preſent petitions for leave to export lumber to foreign markets, without being obliged to enter their cargoes in ſome part of Great-Britain.

The laſt letters from Cadiz ſay, that they are making great preparations both for the land and ſea ſervice.

It is reported that a naval commander on the American ſtation has been ſuperceded, on account of his conduct relating to the ſtamp papers.

Dec. 27. An extraordinary council is ſummoned to meet at St. James's, To-morrow, in conſequence of ſome recent advices received from the Britiſh colonies in America.

An eſtimate of the value of Stamp-papers lately deſtroyed by the populace in North-America, is preparing to be laid before an auguſt Aſſembly: The loſs is computed to exceed forty thouſand pounds.

The Colony Agents intend to make application to parliament, for an Act for the relief of inſolvent debtors in America, to which will be annexed a compulſive clauſe.

Conſiderable wagers are laid, that a new Miniſtry will take place before the 20th of January next.

They write from Toulon, that M. Bompart, Naval Commander, had juſt received an order from court to equip a number of men of war and frigates for ſea, with the utmoſt expedition.

It is now ſaid Mr. Pitt will accept of a Peerage, and then take the lead in the adminiſtration.

It is conjectured that the American ſtamp-act will be ſuſpended for three years.

We hear, by a gentleman juſt arrived from Paris, that ſince the late changes of our adminiſtration, the French are ſo apprehenſive of Mr. Pitt's coming in, that they work double tides at their ſhipping, and are as buſy in their military improvements and reinforcements, as if they expected immediate hoſtilities to commence, upon that gentleman's taking a ſhare in the adminiſtration again.

'Tis now mentioned, in the moſt poſitive manner, that a great Commoner will ſpeedily accept of a place in the government, without waiting for the concurrence of an illuſtrious relation, who has lately ſeemed pretty much to influence his reſolutions.

Several ſhips and ſloops of war, it is ſaid, will be ſoon fitted out, and ſent to the coaſt of America; but their orders, or upon what enterprize, is not yet made known----The report is, that troops will be ſent over with them, to enforce the laws of the Britiſh ſenate.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.

Extracts of ſeveral Letters from London.

December 12. "I have not ſeen Doctor Franklin lately, but I dare ſay he is uſefully, and I hope ſucceſsfully, employed in your Service. Had his ſalutary Advice been followed, all this Uproar with you would have been avoided.

December 14. "I ſaw Doctor Franklin Yeſterday, and found him under deep Concern for the preſent diſtracted State of America. No Father can be under more Anxiety for his Children. I don't know what People with you think of him, but I can aſſure you, from my own Knowledge, that ſome of thoſe in Power to whom he is known, and who admit, and even admire his natural Sagacity, and his Knowledge in American Affairs, think him too partial to his own Country. And yet his Enemies, I am told, look upon him as a Betrayer of its Intereſts. This is truly provoking, and is enough to cool the Zeal of the warmeſt Patriot; but, if I know any thing of his Diſpoſition, he is not to be diverted, by any Inſult or Injury done to himſelf, from following the Dictates of his Conſcience, which, as he poſſeſſes an Underſtanding enlightened in no common Degree, I dare ſay, will always prompt him to adviſe ſuch Meaſures (as far as he is conſulted) as moſt directly tend to heal the Diviſions, ſecure the Liberty, and reſtore the Happineſs, Commerce and Tranquility of America.

December 14. "The Colonies have been in great Danger, from the Reſentment of ſome People in this Country; but I hope the worſt is over, and that the Parliament will act coolly. The new Miniſtry are well diſpoſed towards us; and I am this Evening told to be of good Comfort, for that all will go well. God grant it. Upon the whole, I gueſs (though it is impoſſible to foreſee with Certainty) that the Stamp Act will be repealed."

There are a Number of other Letters from Gentlemen in London to their Correſpondents here, in which ſomething is ſaid, more or leſs, relating to the Stamp Act; but as the Sentiments, and indeed the very Words, are, in general, the ſame with ſome of thoſe publiſhed under the Boſton and New-York Heads, it is thought needleſs to trouble our Readers with a Repetition; let it therefore ſuffice to inform them, that theſe Letters ſeem to be wrote by Men of Moderation, and good Underſtanding, who are ſincere Friends to the Colonies, and who heartily deſpiſe the Contrivers and Promoters of ſo baſe an Attempt againſt the Liberties and Privileges of a loyal and free People.

Yeſterday arrived here Captain Eaſtwick from Charles-Town, in South-Carolina, by whom we have Advice, that upon a Petition to the Aſſembly of that Province from the Merchants, Owners and Maſters of Veſſels there, ſetting forth the many Hardſhips and Inconveniences they laboured under, by not being able to load and clear out their Veſſels, on Account of the Stamp Law; and the ſame being taken into Conſideration by the Governor and Aſſembly; and ſeveral Letters having paſſed between the Governor and Mr. Randolph, the Surveyor General, on that Affair; it was agreed to open the Port, and clear out the Veſſels without Stamps, in the ſame Manner it is done here, and elſewhere on the Continent.

And from Georgia it is ſaid, that though the Stamps had taken Place there for the Shipping, yet on the Inhabitants hearing of it, and reſolving that they ſhould not be uſed in that Colony for any one Purpoſe whatever, they went in a Body, and threatened Deſtruction to thoſe that ſhould offer to enforce them; upon which, we are informed, they now clear out their Veſſels, as uſual, without Stamps.

Captain Stiles, belonging here, is arrived in South-Carolina from Madeira.

The Captains Aliſon and Erwin, from this Place, are both arrived at Antigua.

Laſt Week the Courts of Juſtice were opened at New-Caſtle, and the Buſineſs carried on in the cuſtomary Way---The Grand Jury for the Seſſions, we hear, refuſed to be qualified, till they had Aſſurances given them, that the Buſineſs of the Pleas ſhould alſo be proceeded with.

Arrived in London, The Captains Wylie and Golly, from Virginia; Wilkinſon and Killty, from Maryland; and Captains Murphy and Smith from South-Carolina.

From this Port, Captain Corſey is arrived at Briſtol; and the Captains Green and Matthews, at Madeira.

On Saturday Morning laſt a Wood Flatt took Fire at Arch-ſtreet Wharff, by which one Michael Smith, who was aſleep in the Cabbin, was burnt to Death.

And on Monday a Child, of two Years old, being left in a Room in Southwark by itſelf, its Clothes were ſet on Fire, and its Breaſt and Face ſo badly burnt, that it languiſhed for a few Hours, and died.---This ought to be a Warning to thoſe that have the Care of Children, never to leave them by themſelves where there is a Fire, even for the ſhorteſt Space.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1766.

WHEREAS a Report has been ſpread through this City, and elſewhere, much to the Diſadvantage of me, Thomas Mulford, late Maſter, and Owner of the Sloop called the Cape Fear Packet, reſpecting my Conduct towards a certain Jonathan Robeſon, that ſailed with me as a Paſſenger from this Port for Cape Fear, on the 31ſt of October laſt, and died on Shore at Cape Look-out Harbour, in North Carolina, of the Small-pox; repreſenting that I had put the Deceaſed on Shore, in a deſolate Place, and left him without Neceſſaries, in a very cruel and inhuman Manner; I therefore, in Juſtice to myſelf, and to remove ſuch Prejudices as would naturally ariſe, in the Mind of every good Man, againſt me, had ſuch Report been true, take this Method to inform the Publick, that ſo far as it any ways reflects on me, for Want of due Tenderneſs and Humanity towards the Deceaſed, it is falſe, and groundleſs. The Truth of what has given Riſe to the Report, is as follows, viz. That the ſaid Jonathan Robeſon being on board the ſaid Sloop at Sea, was, on the 6th of November laſt, taken ſick, and on the 8th the Small-pox appeared on him very thick; that from the firſt of his Sickneſs he was deſirous, and earneſtly requeſted, to be put on Shore, but that could not be done, with any Proſpect of Advantage to the Deceaſed, until the Ninth, when we came to Cape Look-out Harbour, and there put him on Shore, and in a better Houſe than moſt of the Inhabitants live in, in that Part of the Province. At the ſame time I engaged two Hands I had hired here, at Fifty-five Shillings per Month each, to ſtay with him, during his Illneſs, and increaſed their Wages to Four Pounds each per Month, to engage them to take the better Care of the Deceaſed. I alſo put on Shore, for his and the Peoples Accommodation, every Neceſſary and Conveniency that the Sloop would afford, as follows, viz. A good Bed, clean Sheets, and all other neceſſary Covering; White Biſcuit, Butter, Fowls, Hams, Pork, Turnips, ſundry Herbs for medicinal Teas, which I had on board for my own Uſe, leſt I ſhould be taken with the ſame Diſeaſe; Candles, Wine, Rum, and bottled Philadelphia Beer, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, &c. Loaf Sugar, and Muſcovado Sugar; alſo ſundry Utenſils for Cooking, and drinking out of, &c. Knives and Forks, and an Axe for cutting Fire-wood; beſides which there was a Planter near the Houſe, that ſupplied them with Milk, &c. And the ſaid two Men did ſtay with the Deceaſed Nine Days, when he died, and, after burying him, came to me at Cape Fear. The Truth of all which can be atteſted by Mr. Henry Nagle, who is well known in this Place, and others, that were Paſſengers with me; and I appeal to thoſe, who, for Want of knowing the Truth of the Caſe, have cenſured me, if they could, under thoſe Circumſtances, have done more for a Son. THOMAS MULFORD.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, Philadelphia, Inward Entries.

Sloop Sally, T. Albertſon, from New-York.

OUTWARDS. Schooner Dove, J. Whitmarſh, for Boſton. Schooner Flora, N. Swain, St. Kitts. Brig Hibernia, H. Richards, Surinam. Sloop Suſannah, J. Lockhart, and Ship Mercury, J. Aſhmead, Barbados. Brig Lark, B. Peel, Newfoundland. Ship Dragon, R. Hog, Jamaica. Sloop Sally, T. Albertſon, for New-York.

CLEARED. Ship Prince George, J. Robinſon, to Liſbon. Brig Ann and Lethea, L. Alborough, Jamaica. Schooner Nelly, F. Moore, St. Auguſtine. Brig William and Renn, V. Clark, Barbados. Schooner Dolphin, J. Smith, to Boſton.

SOME Time in the Months of November, 1763, and November, 1765, was left with John Hall, Cooper, in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, two different Quantities of Flaxſeed, to be cleaned. The Owners are deſired to come and prove their reſpective Properties, deſcribe the Quantities, pay Charges, and take it away. JOHN HALL. ⊕

TO BE LETT,

A SHAD and Herring Fiſhery, near the Mouth of Schuylkill. Any Perſon inclined to rent the ſame, may be further informed, by applying to JOSEPH BAKER, in Market-ſtreet, oppoſite the lower End of the Jerſey Market, or JACOB WEISS, in Second-ſtreet, near Race ſtreet.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed in the Third Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, it is, among other Things, enacted and declared, "That from and after the Firſt Day of March, which will be in the Year of our Lord 1766, no Cart or Wain (with two Wheels) belonging to any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, reſiding or inhabiting within the City of Philadelphia, or within the Diſtrict of Southwark, or the Townſhips of Moyamenſing or Paſſyunk, ſhall travel, paſs, or be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, with or by any Number of Oxen or Horſes whatſoever, unleſs the Fellies of the Wheels of ſuch Cart or Wain ſhall be of the Breadth or Gauge of 7 Inches, from Side to Side, at the leaſt, Carts with one Horſe, Stage and light travelling Waggons for Paſſengers, excepted; and that every Owner or Owners of ſuch Wheel Carriage, which ſhall paſs, or be drawn in the ſaid City, contrary to the Directions, Tenor, true Intent and Meaning of this Act, ſhall, for every ſuch Offence, forfeit and pay the Sum of FIVE POUNDS, to be recovered as Debts not exceeding Five Pounds are by Law directed to be recovered, or otherwiſe ſhall forfeit any one of the Beaſts of Draught drawing ſuch Wheel Carriage (except the Shaft or Thill Horſe) together with all the Geers, Bridles, Halters and Accoutrements, to ſuch Beaſt of Draught belonging; one Moiety thereof to the Uſe of the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall ſeize or diſtrain the ſame, and the other Half to the Commiſſioners, to be applied for paving of the Streets."

The COMMISSIONERS for paving the Streets of Philadelphia publiſh the foregoing Paragraph, that all Perſons concerned may govern themſelves accordingly. JOSEPH MORRIS, JOHN LUKENS, ABEL JAMES, THOMAS WHARTON, DANIEL RUNDLE, JAMES BENEZET.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large Lot of Land in Philadelphia, ſituate on the North Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, and on a Street running Eaſt and Weſt through the Square, on each of which Streets it hath a Front of 237 Feet. There is a good Dwelling-houſe, and convenient Stables, and other Out-houſes thereon. It is now under a Leaſe to Dr. Thomas Græme, three Years of which, from the firſt of Sixth Month (June) next, will be unexpired. For Terms of Sale and Payment, enquire of ſaid Dr. GRÆME, or of JOHN SMITH, in Burlington.

TO be ſold, by public Vendue, on Saturday, the 15th of March, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Peter Matſon's, the Sign of the Bell, on Cheſter Road, a Meſſuage and Plantation, pleaſantly ſituated, adjoining the new Church, in Kingſeſſing Townſhip, Philadelphia County, containing about 100 Acres of Upland, and about 12 Acres of drained Marſh Meadow, late the Eſtate of Andrew Juſtis, deceaſed. Attendance will be given, and the Conditions made known, at the Place of Sale, by SWEN JUSTIS, JOHN LYNAM, and HENRY VINING, Executors. 8

TO be Lett or Sold, in the Borough of Briſtol, in the County of Bucks, a commodious Dwelling-houſe, with a Kitchen and Shoemaker's Shop adjoining thereto, and a good Pump by the Door. Likewiſe three Acres of mowing Ground, on which is a fine bearing Orchard; alſo a Tanyard. The above Tenement is advantageouſly ſituated for public Buſineſs, and may ſuit a Shoemaker, Tanner or Shopkeeper. Whoever inclines to rent or purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, living at Burlington, in Weſt New-Jerſey.

REBECCAH ALLEN.

TO be ſold, at private Sale, any time before the 18th Day of March next, but if not ſold before at private Sale, then on that Day, being the third Day of the Week, to be ſold at publick Sale, A valuable Plantation, containing 300 Acres of good Limeſtone Land, ſituate on Mill-Creek, lying and being in Leacock Townſhip, Lancaſter County, between 5 and 6 Miles diſtant from Lancaſter Borough, and one Mile from the Tavern at Mill-Creek, formerly Joſeph Steer's, now James Gibbons's. The ſaid Plantation is very pleaſantly ſituated, and has on it a very good Stone Dwelling-houſe, large Stone Barn, Stables and Cow-houſes, and a good Stone Spring-houſe and Granary, over a never-failing Spring, very convenient to the Houſe; a good Garden, and young Orchard, of the beſt grafted Fruit-trees. There is alſo as good and convenient Mill Seat as any on the Creek; the Mill Dam good Part made, the Race already dug, the Mill Head in, and the Water running through the ſame. About 120 Acres of cleared Land, 8 or 10 Acres of Meadow Ground cleared, and as much more may be cleared, good Part of which may be watered by a conſtant Stream; the Remainder good Woodland; the whole in tolerable good Repair. Any Perſon or Perſons inclining to purchaſe ſaid Plantation, or any Part thereof, may be informed of the Terms of Sale, by applying to James Gibbons, adjoining the Place, or the Subſcriber, living in Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

JOHN GIBBONS.

N. B. The Title is indiſputable. ✿

Philadelphia, February 19, 1766.

RUN away, this Morning, from the Subſcriber, an Iriſh Servant Man, named Patrick Sheeren, about 23 or 24 Years of Age, looks young for his Age, about 5 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, has long black Hair, tied behind, full-faced, pitted very much with the Small-Pox, and writes a pretty good Hand; had on, when he went away, a blue Surtout Coat, blue Cloth Jacket, old light-coloured Cloth Breeches, home-made Check Shirt, black Worſted Stockings, pretty good Shoes, plain Braſs Buckles, and a half worn Caſtor Hat. Said Servant has not been three Months in the Country. 'Tis ſuppoſed he has ſtolen, and taken with him, a plain China-faced Silver Watch, Maker's Name and Number forgot, with a ſtriped purple or Straw-coloured Ribbon, inſtead of a Watch-ſtring, and a ſmall Braſs Seal; likewiſe a ſuperfine Olive-coloured Cloth Coat, with a Cuff and Slaſh Sleeves, double-gilt yellow Buttons, Nankeen Jacket and Breeches, two Pair of Cotton Stockings, a Pair of Yarn Ditto, four white and Check Shirts, and a Pair of half worn Pumps, with a large Market Wallet. All Maſters of Veſſels, and others, are forbid to conceal ſaid Servant, as they will anſwer the ſame at their Peril; but whoever takes him up, with the Goods ſtolen, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds Reward, or Thirty Shillings for the Man alone, and reaſonable Charges, paid by Jacob Barge, at the Sign of the Lamb, in Market-ſtreet, or the Subſcriber, in Blockley Townſhip, near the Falls Ferry, on Schuylkill. JOSEPH JOHNSON. 8

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, by Way of public Vendue, on the 15th Day of March, a valuable Plantation, beautifully ſituated on the River Delaware, in Lower Makefield Townſhip, Bucks County, in Pennſylvania, containing 190 Acres of good Land, adjoining Lands of William Yardly, James Jolly, Abraham Slack, and the River aforeſaid; whereon are a large Frame Houſe, Stone Kitchen, and a large Frame Barn and Stables, all in tolerable good Repair; 120 Acres of the Land are cleared, and under pretty good Fence, 30 Acres whereof are good Meadow, ditched into ſeparate Incloſures, the whole well watered, and 60 or 70 Acres well timbered. The Time of Payment will be made known on the Day of Sale, and will be made as eaſy as poſſible, by SAMUEL BURGES.

N. B. There are likewiſe to be ſold, at the ſame Time and Place, about ſixteen Acres of Wheat in the Ground, alſo Horſes, Cows, Sheep, Swine, Houſhold Goods, and Utenſils of Huſbandry. ●

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE Man, and Negroe Woman; they have had the Small-Pox, and are very handy for Family or Plantation Work. Enquire of the Printer. 8

A WOMAN, who has a good Breast of Milk, not above a Month old, and can be well recommended, wants a Child to nurse. She will either go into the Person's House that may have Occasion for her, or will take the Child to her own. Enquire of Mrs. Greenman, at the Black Swan, in Walnut-street, between Second and Front-streets, Philadelphia.

WHEREAS BROUGHTON REYNOLDS, of Elisabeth-Town, in New-Jersey, is desirous of corresponding with one WILLIAM FROMSTONE, who came from North-Wales some Years ago, supposed to be settled in the Province of Pennsylvania, or some Place adjacent; if the said William Fromstone will be so good as to favour the said Reynolds with a Line, to inform him of the Place of his Residence, it will be esteemed a particular Favour.

To be SOLD, at public Vendue, on the 10th Day of March next, on the Premises,

A Valuable Plantation, containing 200 Acres of Land, situate in London-grove Township, Chester County, formerly the Property of Stephen Ailes, deceased; whereon is a Dwelling-house, Barn, &c. about one Half of the Land is cleared, the other well timbered; some Meadow made, and a large Quantity more may be made, and well watered by a fine Stream running conveniently through it, a good Orchard, and a great Quantity of Lime-Stone. The Sale to begin at One o'Clock on said Day, where Attendance will be given, and the Terms of Sale made known by us, who are impowered to make a good Title to the same. JOHN PUSEY, and WILLIAM AILES, surviving Executors.

N. B. The above Plantation situate on the Great Road leading from Lancaster to Newport, distant from the latter 15 Miles. ¶

Hunterdon County, New-Jersey, ss. Trenton, Feb. 18, 1766.

PURSUANT to an Order of William Morris, and William Clayton, Esquires, two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for the County of Hunterdon aforesaid, Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of John Roberts, an insolvent Debtor, now confined in Trenton, that on the Petition of the said John Roberts, with the major Part in Value of his Creditors, the Judges aforesaid have appointed Monday, the 17th Day of March next, for the Creditors of the said John Roberts to meet at Trenton, to shew Cause, if any they have, why an Assignment of the said insolvent Debtor's Estate should not be made, and the Debtor discharged, agreeable to the late Act of General Assembly, made and provided for that Purpose. ¶

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, the 18th Day of this inst. February, a Servant Girl, named Margaret Hurly, fresh coloured, dark Complexion, marked with the Small-pox, about 20 Years of Age; had on, when she went away, a Linsey Gown and Petticoat, a Pair of Shoes, with Plenty of Hob-nails in them; took with her a light coloured Broadcloth Cloak, a blue and white striped short Gown, a Pair of Dog-skin Woman's Shoes, half-worn, a Check Apron, and sundry other Things. Whoever takes up said Servant, so that her Master may get her and the Goods again, shall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ISAAC CADWALLADER. 8

N. B. She has her Indenture with her, and probably will endeavour to pass for a free Woman.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in Coleraine Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, a Servant Man, named Patrick Black, about 25 Years of Age; had on, a light coloured Cloth Coat and Waistcoat, Leather Breeches, and new brown Stockings; he is about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, and fair Hair. Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by ROBERT M'GREW.

N. B. He was seen, with another Fellow along with him, on the South Mountain, at Nickel's Gap, about three Weeks ago. *

To be LETT, and entered upon the first of March next, in Baltimore-Town, by the Subscriber,

A Brick Dwelling-house, two Stories high, with three Rooms below Stairs, and Fire Places in two of them, five Bed Chambers above Stairs, and Fire Places in four of them; also a Brick Kitchen, 24 by 28 Feet, two Stories high, with two Rooms above Stairs, well finished, and a Fire Place in one of them, a good Stable for three Horses, a Garden, well inclosed, a well turfed Grass-plat back, of about a Quarter of an Acre, a good well divided Cellar under the Dwelling house, in three Parts, besides a Wine Vault, also a Necessary-house, and a Warehouse, that will contain 2000 Bushels of Grain, all in good Repair. For further Particulars enquire of Mr. John Robinson, who now lives in the said House, or the Subscriber, who will attend, on a short Notice, on any Person or Persons inclined to take the Premises, or any Part of them. RICHARD CROXALL. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Williamstown Township, Chester County, containing 130 Acres of fresh Land, whereon is a good Dwelling-house, Barn, Stables, &c. 60 Acres of which are cleared, and within Fence, the rest well timbered; 10 Acres of good watered Meadow, and as much more may be made, a fine Stream of Water running through the same; a young Orchard and Garden, lately paled in; with a good Spring of Water near the House. For further Particulars, enquire of JOHN ROBERTS, living on the Premises, or DAVID GEORGE, of Blockley.

N. B. The Title is indisputable. ¶

STrayed from the Subscriber, living at the Sign of Prince Frederick, in Middletown, Chester County, some Time last June, a dark bay Mare, about 4 Years old, branded with TC, has one white Foot behind, and is a natural Pacer. Any Person giving Information to the Owner, so that he may have her again, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by THOMAS CARVELL. ¶

CAME to the Plantation late Doctor Zachary's, about two Miles from Philadelphia, three Months ago, a Stray Horse and Colt; the Horse about six Years old; the Colt two Years this Spring, and has a white Foot and Star. The Owners, proving their Property, and paying Charges, may have them again, by applying to ABRAHAM TULEY, on said Plantation. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living near York Town, in Pennsylvania, a Dutch Servant Man, named George Linenger, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, between 20 and 30 Years of Age, deep black Hair and Beard, fresh coloured, has a down Look, speaks bad English, says he is a Hemp Heckler and Weaver by Trade; had on, and took with him, a light blue Lincey Jacket, a Leather Ditto, a red Body Ditto, a broad-brimmed Wool Hat, Check Trowsers, Leather Breeches, black Yarn Stockings, and Shoes, with Nails in the Soals: He took other Things in a Dutch Pillow Case, also a Gun, and two Dogs, the one a yellow Hound, the other a black Cur Dog, with a white Ring round his Neck, and carries his Tail curled. Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him to his Master, shall have Five Pounds Reward, paid by WILLIAM WILLIS. ⊕

TO BE SOLD,

At JOHN BALDWIN's, in Second-street,

A JACK-ASS. ¶

The MEMBERS of the

St. ANDREW's SOCIETY

ARE desired to attend their Quarterly Meeting, at Mr. *M'Intire*'s Tavern, on *Friday*, the 28th Instant, at 7 o' Clock in the Evening.

THOMAS DUNCAN, *Secretary*.

TO be SOLD, by publick Vendue, at the London Coffee-house, on Monday, the 10th Day of March, at 4 o'Clock P. M. The 3 following described Lots, or Pieces of Meadow Ground, situate on League Island, about 5 Miles below Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1, contains 17 Acres, 50 Perches, within good Bank, and drained, that it may be made ready to receive Hemp or Grass Seed this Spring. There is a large Trunk laid, and, on the East Side, a new Cedar 4 Rail Fence. On this Lot is erected a House 22 Feet Front, and 18 Feet deep; the first Story is carried up of Stone, 10 Feet above the Surface, and designed for Kitchen and Cellar. The second and third Stories are Frame, and each may be divided into two Rooms, with Fire Places to each.

No. 2, contains 10 Acres, has a very good Bank, and is drained. Some Part of the North End is improved and seeded, and the rest in such Order, that it may (with little Expence) be made fit to receive Hemp or Grass Seed this Spring. There is belonging to this Lot, at the North End, a Quantity of unimproved Marsh, which measures 40 Perches from the Bank to Low-Water-Mark, and will be of great Advantage to the Purchaser, as a Range for his Cattle great Part of the Summer.

No. 3, lies on the East Side of the last mentioned Lot, contains 10 Acres, is in the same Order and Advantage as above, and has on the East Side a new Cedar 4 Rail Fence.

The whole Island is a rich blue Mud, lies very high above the Tide, and the above described Lots are situate in the most pleasant and choicest Part of it.

Also at the same Time and Place, will be sold, the 6 following Lots, situated in Moyamensing Township, 3 of which front on Gloucester Road, and 3 on Second-street extended. One of the above Lots contains about two Acres and a Half, on which is a good Frame House, Kitchen and Barn, Pump and good Water; a large Garden in good Order, with a Collection of the best Fruit, and Asparagus Beds, &c. The above Lots are bounded on the Middle of Front-street, when extended.

The whole late the Estate of William Plumsted, Esq; deceased. Plans of the Lots to be seen at the Coffee-House.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber, at public Vendue, on Monday, the 3d of March next, on the Premises,

A Plantation, situate on Elk River, New-Castle County, Pencader Hundred, within Half a Mile of Elk Forge, and 3 Miles of navigable Water; containing about 200 Acres, about 80 Acres improved, the rest well timbered Land; some Meadow may be made. There is on said Plantation a good House, Barn, and Out-houses; also a good Spring and Orchard. Likewise another Plantation to be sold the ensuing Day, in said County, White-clay Creek Hundred, within three Miles of Newark, containing 170 Acres of Land, about 70 Acres improved, some Meadow Ground, three Dwelling-houses, a Barn, Store-house, a good Spring, and Stone Spring-house, and other Out-houses, and two good Orchards. The Conditions of Sale will be made known at the Vendue, which will begin at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, where Attendance will be given by RACHEL GRIFFITH.

N. B. The Title is indisputable. ¶

ANN PEARSON, Milliner,

Intending for England very early in the Spring, to return in the Fall, will sell the following Goods at the lowest Rates for Cash, at her shop in Second-street, six doors below Chestnut-street,

YArd wd. cambricks, 7-8ths ditto, long and clear lawns, flowered and minionet ditto, fine buck muslins, striped ditto, jacconet, humhum and flowered ditto, gulix hollands, striped, plain and flowered gauzes, catgut and Paris-net ditto, linen in suits, fly caps and lappets, gauze caps, handkerchiefs and aprons, printed linens and calicoes, fine damask and diaper, Mecklin, Brussels and Buckinghamshire blond and black lace, silver blond ditto, trimmings for ladies clothes, black and white fringe, English persian of all colours, half ell and 3-qr. black modes, black Barcelona and alamode handkerchiefs and cravats, figured and plain ribbons, black love and silver ditto, trimmings and garlands, silk mitts, men and womens white silk hose, black and coloured silk bonnets, ladies sattin riding hats, feathers for ditto, stomachers, bust flowers, paste wax and beaugle necklaces and ear rings, enamelled silver and frosted pompoons, English and French white wax beads, scarlet and cloth coloured cloaks, white duffil cardinals, black and coloured silk ditto, gold wires, boys black and blue velvet and sattin caps, black and white ostrich feathers for ditto, muffs and tippets, ermine for cloaks, child-bed baskets, sattin pincushions, and chimney lines, womens and childrens packthread and bone stays, Dunstable hats, Leghorn ditto, and bonnets, womens stuff shoes, black and Morocco leather childrens ditto, and pumps, toed and silk tyed clogs, mens and womens cotton and worsted hose, worsted and thread mitts, knitting worsted and crewels, wadding, black durant and calimancoe petticoats, chip hats, Scots, French and cotton thread, Dresden, Holland and diapertapes, black and white stock tapes, black and coloured sewing silks, fans of all sorts, and mounts for ditto, ladies patches, court plaister, powder puffs and powder, wash balls, best Poland starch, pins and needles, silver and steel thimbles, hungary and lavender waters, pomatum, black sattin shoes, &c. &c. also fans mounted. I

TO be Sold, by public Vendue, on Saturday the 8th of March, on the Premises, a valuable and well-accustomed Merchant-Mill, and Saw-Mill, situate in Mill-Creek Hundred, on Red-Clay Creek, New-Castle County, with two Pair of Stones, both double-geared, a large Stone Mill-House, three Boulting-Cloths, all go by Water, beautifully situated on a never-failing Stream of Water, with every natural Conveniency as good as any in the Province, and but two Miles from Newport, where the Purchaser may have any Quantity of Wheat from Duck-Creek, and other Landings on Delaware, that he may think proper to ingross, and also have his Flour exported from thence to Philadelphia, sold, and his Money remitted once a Week, if required, for Sixpence per Cask, and Scantling delivered from thence to Philadelphia for Ten Shillings per Thousand. There is a Log Dwelling-house, with 8 Acres of Land belonging to said Mills, also about 36 Acres of extraordinary Wood-Land, loaded with Timber, mostly Whiteoak, suitable for the Saw-mill, &c. a considerable Quantity of which is rich Bottom, and will make good Meadow, when the Timber is cut off; also five Acres of Marsh Meadow, within Bank, which will, with a little Repair, produce near 20 Ton of Hay per Year. The Mills will be sold with or without the Wood-Land and Marsh, as may seem most convenient to the Purchaser. The Vendue to begin at Twelve o'Clock, where due Attendance and reasonable Credit will be given, by us,

JOHN SHEPHERD, and DAVID REYNOLDS.

N. B. The above Mills, if not sold, will be rented, and may be entered on immediately. ¶

To be SOLD,

AT GEORGE KEMBLE's Stables, in Sixth-street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, A likely bay Gelding, near 15 Hands high, paces very easy, has a good Hand-gallop, and will trot in deep Roads, or in a Chair. ¶

Hunterdon, ss. Trenton, February 8, 1766.

PURSUANT to an Act of General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, lately passed, intituled, "An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors," Joseph Arbour, and John Calvin, now confined in Trenton, in the County of Hunterdon, upon their Petition, and a Majority in Value of their Creditors, hereby give Notice to all their Creditors, that they intend to take the Benefit of the said Act, and that the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County aforesaid, have appointed Friday, the 28th Day of February Instant, for the Creditors of the aforesaid Debtors to meet at Trenton, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to shew Cause, if any they have, why an Assignment of the said Debtors Estates should not be made, and the said Debtors discharged, according to the Form and Effect of the said Act of General Assembly. ⊖

New-Jersey, Hunterdon County, ss.

PUrsuant to an Order of William Morris, and William Clayton, Esquires, two of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Hunterdon aforesaid, Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of David Cock, jun. and Tobias Nevies, insolvent Debtors, now confined in Goal, that on the Petitions of the aforesaid David Cock, and Tobias Nevies, with the major Part in Value of their Creditors, the Judges aforesaid have appointed Monday, the tenth Day of March, for the Creditors of the aforesaid David Cock, and Tobias Nevies, to meet at Trenton, to shew Cause, if any they have, why an Assignment of the said Debtors Estates should not be made, and the Debtors discharged, agreeable to the late Act of General Assembly, made and provided for that Purpose. ‖

Philadelphia, February 17, 1766.

For LONDON,

The BRIGANTINE MARY and ELISABETH, JAMES SPARKS, Master; Will sail with all convenient Speed, having the greater Part of her Cargoe engaged. For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN HEAD, or the Master on board, or at the London Coffee-House. Lately imported, and to be sold by JOHN HEAD, at his House in Second-street, nearly opposite the Church, A large and neat Assortment of European, with some India, Goods.

INTENDS to open a School in the Country, whereever proper Encouragement shall offer, A PERSON, who undertakes to teach to read and write the English Language grammatically; Writing; Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal, applied to the Business of the Merchant, the Banker, the Custom-house, and Insurance Office, &c. Merchants Accompts, in the newest and most practical Method; Extraction of the Square and Cube Roots; Mensuration of Superficies and Solids; Gauging; Surveying; Navigation, &c. Any Gentlemen, who find it convenient to encourage such an Undertaking, may have farther Intelligence concerning the same, and a Character of the Advertiser, by applying to Messieurs JOSEPH GARNER, Master of the Church School; or JOHN TODD, Master of the Friends Public School, in Philadelphia.

N. B. Unexceptionable Recommendations, respecting Morals, &c. can be produced.----Letters to the Printer, or to the aforesaid Gentlemen, will be punctually answered. ✝

THIS may acquaint the Public, that REBECCA RICHEY, living in the House lately occupied by Rebecca Seaton, deceased, in Carter's Alley, Second-street, intends to follow the same Employ the Widow Seaton did, viz. Laying out of Corpse, and attending at Funerals. Whoever pleases to employ her, may depend on her utmost Endeavours to give Satisfaction; and the Favour will be thankfully acknowledged, by their obliged Friend, REBECCA RICHEY. 8

RUN away, on the 30th of last Month, from the Subscriber, in Frederick-Town, Cecil County, Maryland, an English Convict Servant Man, named Edward Davis, about 30 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, has lately been sick, which gives his Complexion a yellow Cast, by Trade a Peruke-maker and Barber, and speaks French: Had on, when he went away, a half-worn Felt Hat, old dark cut Wig, mixed Cloth-coloured Surtout Coat, old light-coloured close Coat, scarlet Serge Vest, black Serge Denim Breeches, old striped Holland Trowsers, patched at the Knees, which he wears to hide his bandy Legs. He took with him a white spotted Flannel under Jacket, two or three Cases of Razors, and other Things belonging to the Business. Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him home, or secures him in any Goal, and gives Notice thereof to his Master, so that he may have him again, shall receive (if taken in the Province) Forty Shillings, and if taken out of the Province, Four Pounds Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

JOSEPH EARLE.

N. B. 'Tis supposed he is gone towards Philadelphia. All Masters of Vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off, at their Peril. If he should offer any of the above mentioned Things for Sale, 'tis requested they may be stopped. ⊕ 6 W.

FIVE PISTOLES Reward.

RUN away from the Subscribers, living at the Nanticoke Iron-works, in Worcester County, Maryland, about the 9th of September last, a Negroe Man, named Abrahams, and often calls himself Abraham Dobson, about five Feet six Inches high, about 24 Years of Age, of a yellowish Complexion, well set, and talks good English: Had on when he went away, a Leather Cap, or Felt Hat, Cloth Jacket, Country made Linen Shirt and Trowsers; also took with him a Pair of Leather Breeches. He is supposed to be taken away by a certain John Mears, about 22 Years of Age, about five Feet eight or nine Inches high, down Look, appears to be a sober orderly Person, not very talkative, and was some time ago advertised for some Misdemeanors done in Virginia. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and secures him in any Goal in this Government, or in Pennsylvania, so that the Subscribers may have him again, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, and if out of the said Governments, the Five Pistoles abovementioned, paid by WILLIAM DOUGLASS, or JONATHAN VAUGHAN. 3 M.

To be SOLD by

COXE and FURMAN,

BEST Claret and Fontiniac in Bottles, Burlington Pork, in Barrels and Half Barrels, salt-petred and common Hams, Bar Iron, made of Andover Pigs, Albany Peas, &c. ¶ 2 M.

Quebec, August 1, 1765.

IF HORACE BRATTAN, or BRITTAN, Son of GEORGE BRATTAN, of Tullybroom, in the County of Tyrone, in the Kingdom of Ireland, Gentleman, deceased, who left Ireland about 30 Years ago, and came to Philadelphia, or any of his Children, be living: And also if William M'Bride, who left Ireland about 10 Years ago, and came to Philadelphia, be living, or any of his Children, they will hear of something to their Advantage, by informing KENELON CHANDLER, and JOHN M'CORD, of the City of Quebec, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Robert Brittan, Esq; deceased, or either of them, by Letter, of their Names, Ages and Places of Abode, and sending proper Certificates thereof to them. Mr. SAMUEL PURVIANCE, jun. of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, will in the mean Time give them Directions how to act. 6 W.

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